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8 Bay State Airports Given Defense Roles; Veterans Oppose War

The World's Day—At a Glance
June 20, 1940

In New England: C. I. O. Leaders Split

Crocker Snow, Massachusetts Director of Aviation, disclosed today that eight Bay State airports have been placed on the Work Projects Administration preferred list because of their national defense value, and will receive larger Federal allotments. The airports are at Worcester, Norwood-Canton, Beverly, Fitchburg-Leominster, Hyannis, Lawrence, Westfield, and Pittsfield. [Details: Page 9.]

The Massachusetts Department of the Veterans of Foreign Wars assembled at Lynn for their twentieth annual convention, with officers urging the United States to avoid being drawn into the European war. [Details: Page 9.]

Mayor William E. Kane of Woburn, Mass., declared that a State Supreme Court ruling in effect prevents Woburn school teachers from collecting the 1938 pay cuts for which they had sued. [Details: Page 9.]

Congress of Industrial Organizations officials in New England were divided by John L. Lewis's speech attacking President Roosevelt and defending former President Hoover. [Details: Page 9.]

Democrats Name Bankhead as Keynoter

CHICAGO (AP)—The Committee on Arrangements today selected Speaker William B. Bankhead for keynoter and recommended Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky for the post of Permanent Chairman of the Democratic National Convention.

In Washington: Supply Bill Approved

The Senate Appropriations Committee approved a $1,777,489,788 emergency supply bill carrying funds for armaments and munitions adding $71,436,000 to the measure as passed by the House.

The House voted 323 to 68 to override President Roosevelt's veto of a bill providing for the Government to bear part of the cost of bridges which the War Department might order relocated. Should the Senate also vote by a two thirds majority to override, the bill would become law.

The House Rules Committee has granted right-of-way to the Steagall bill to increase from $900,000,000 to $1,400,000,000 the credit resources of the Commodity Credit Corporation. The measure is designed to take care of loans for the coming crop year.

The Defense Commission announced that Congress would be asked to authorize an increase in the power facilities of the Tennessee Valley Authority, costing $65,000,000 for national defense purposes.

President Roosevelt sent to the Senate the nomination of Robert H. Hinckley, now Chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Authority, to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce. He would succeed J. Monroe Johnson, who was appointed to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

U. S. Passports Not Needed to Enter Canada

VICTORIA, British Columbia—Canadian authorities, it was announced by British Columbia's Department of Trade and Industry, do not require visiting citizens of the United States to show passports when entering Canada, although United States Immigration officials will require passports of aliens desiring entry to the United States after July 1. It would be wise, adds the Department, for United States citizens to carry some means of identification when visiting Canada.

Republicans Frame Planks to Win Labor Vote

PHILADELPHIA—After hearing both John L. Lewis and William Green explain organized labor's aspirations, the Republican Resolutions Committee prepared to write social and economic planks into the Party's platform that it hoped would persuade labor to support the Republican Party. [Details: Page 2 and Intimate Message, Page 1.]

War Summary: Axis Demands Still Undisclosed

Axis terms to France remained undisclosed today as the Republic's representatives were en route to an undisclosed point to hear the German and Italian demands. [Details: Page 1.]

Brest taken by fast-moving Germans left practically the whole of the North Coast of France in German hands. [Details: Page 4.]

Lyons occupied gave the third largest City in France to Germany, indicating that little resistance was being offered to the Germans.

Bordeaux bombed increased the difficulties of this overcrowded temporary Capital of France. Bordeaux had been declared an open city.

Reprisal bombings over eastern England did damage at Hull and other points, allegedly in reprisal for British bombings of German towns.

Italy reported air operations in various parts of North Africa and the sinking of a French destroyer.

Surrender of 50,000 French troops, guarding the Maginot Line, to Switzerland was reported.

Greek ships sunk by submarines were reported to number half a dozen.

Australia introduced an emergency powers bill which would give the Government the greatest powers ever known in the history of the Commonwealth.

Anzacs thronged into the British Isles, thousands of troops having been transported from Australia and New Zealand without sighting a German plane. [Details: Page 4.]

Britain will register four new age groups in July under speed-up enlargement of the British armed forces, the Government informed the House of Commons. July registrations are expected to bring the total of conscripts, under arms or liable for immediate mobilization, to over 4,000,000.

Russian troops are being transferred from the Soviet's Bessarabian frontier with Rumania to the German-Russian border, according to Associated Press advices from Bucharest, Rumania.

Passenger airplane service between Moscow and Riga and Stockholm have been suspended, Intourist, Soviet travel agency, announced. It said the interruption was temporary.

The Netherlands Government-in-Exile ordered its nationals between the ages of 20 and 26 throughout the world to register with Netherlands diplomatic representatives for military service.

The Duke of Windsor has left his Riviera residence by automobile for Spain, the Associated Press reported from Cannes, France. The Duchess of Windsor had departed earlier.

France conceded to Japan by closing the French-controlled railway in Indo-China to war supplies for Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. [Details: Page 4.]

Barricades at the British and French Concessions in Tientsin were removed today following the Anglo-Japanese agreement, ending the dispute over police control and the ownership of some $12,000,000 in Chinese silver [Details: Page 4.]

In Cairo, Premier Ali Pasha Maher told the Chamber that some Egyptian forces have been withdrawn from the western frontier bordering Italian Libya. He said this was "to avoid an incident occurring before Parliament has time to act in the best interests of the country."

Chinese Army spokesmen claimed recapture of the important Yangtze River port of Shasi last night. Japanese had held the City for 10 days. Shasi is nearly 350 miles downstream from Chungking Chinese Provisional Capital.

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Street Scene in England

Wide World

Ready for Evacuation Order

London children at St. John's School, Exton Street, Waterloo, prepared for removal to the country, and later may be in contingents sent to the Dominions and the United States.

Havens for British Children Overseas Lighten War Peril

NEW YORK, June 20 (AP)—Government officials and executives of organizations interested in child and social welfare met today to determine whether it would be possible to bring some of Europe's thousands of refugee children, particularly those in England, to the United States.

Among those in the conference were Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Katharine Lenroot, Chief of the United States Children's Bureau.

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 20—Open arms from across the sea—outstretched in welcome from the United States, as from Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and other parts of the British Empire—have offered a gratefully accepted sanctuary from the war to as many as possible of Britain's 6,000,000 school children.

Today the British Government announces details of an official scheme that will enable a portion of Britain's child population between the ages of 5 and 16 to make a State-guided migration to greater safety until the European hostilities end.

While the British Government with a lien placed on the necessary shipping announces plans for sending the first batch of 20,000 children to the shelter of the Dominions within the next fortnight or so—10,000 to Canada, 5,000 to Australia, and 2,500 each to New Zealand and South Africa—schemes are being completed by the authorities in the receiving countries to harness the intense desire of individual families there to adopt British children for "the duration."

Strong Welcome From America

No official scheme has as yet been received from the United States, but British parents have been profoundly touched to learn that hundreds of American citizens and several private organizations in the United States have contacted the authorities expressing a strong desire to welcome young Britishers.

The American Ambassador, Mr. Joseph P. Kennedy, recently cabled the State Department at Washington explaining that he was getting an average of 1,200 requests daily for visas for British children who wanted to go to the United States. He had a reply today giving him authority to go ahead and get as many as possible ready to leave.

Mr. Kennedy, who has been in consultation with Maj. A. N. Braithwaite, M. P., a pioneer advocate of the overseas evacuation policy, puts a strong case before the State Department that the usual red tape, added to special restrictions imposed on June 6, made it impossible for the Consulate here to handle this situation. It is hoped that the authorization he has now received will open the way to get on with the urgent job before it is too late.

Shipping Problem Tackled

The procuring of adequate shipping facilities to transport all children whose parents or other guardians wish them to go is one of the biggest problems organizers of the evacuation scheme here have to face. Mr Geoffrey Shakespeare, Undersecretary for Dominions, acting as chairman of a special board established to handle the whole thing told The Christian Science Monitor that the British authorities would be extremely grateful for any co-operation the United States can give along this line.

The first public hints of the impending Government scheme for evacuation of children overseas came as German aircraft began to plaster Britain's east and southeast coast with high explosives, and the long queue ranged outside the passport office here yesterday testified to the eagerness of parents and relatives to find out how soon they can send the youngsters away—difficult wrench though it be to split up families at such times as these.

Evacuee Areas Bombed

Those who besieged the officials today had an added incentive to feel that any ordinary evacuation scheme within Britain was a poor substitute for transportation abroad, for they were discussing the morning's radio bulletin that told of bombs falling on South Wales to which thousands of urban school children had just been re-evacuted form the original country refuge in the southeastern counties.

What is envisaged here now is that the government will superintend a course of action which many parents had already undertaken on their own.

Only children under 16 are eligible. If they belong to grant-aided schools their transportation will be free. Otherwise parents must pay about $60 to Canada or $80 to Australia. Once the children are in reception areas their parents would contribute on the basis of ability to pay, or pay six shillings weekly a child with no questions asked about ability.

The phrase "balanced migration" is used because it is planned to select the children carefully—all must pass physical examinations—and place them with due consid-

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Stimson and Knox Appointed To War and Navy Cabinet Posts; Pétain Explains French Defeat

World War Marshal speaks to people—Calls for courage in time of defeat.

BERLIN, June 20 (AP)—The Berlin radio declared today that the French Government had informed Germany that its delegates for armistice negotiations were Gen. Charles Huntziger, Léon Noel, former Ambassador to Poland, Vice-Admiral Leluc, and Aviation General Bergeret.

A snow-white plane carried the French envoys to an undisclosed meeting place behind the German lines to receive the German price for peace.

The Axis terms for halting the Blitzkrieg still were undisclosed.

BORDEAUX, France, June 20 (AP)—Premier Marshal Henri Pétain explained today to the French people why the defeat of their isolated armies had forced him to ask Germany to end the war.

"I took this decision," the old Marshal of the World War declared in a radiocast to the Nation, "because the military situation failed (to justify) our hopes based on the line of the Somme and the Aisne."

"General (Maxime) Weygand regrouped our armies. His name alone was a presage of victory."

"However, the line gave way and enemy pressure forced our troops to retreat.

"On June 13 I asked for an armistice."

Contrasts With World War

Contrasting the last war with this struggle, Marshal Pétain said that at the beginning of the present battle France had 500,000 less troops than the 3,280,000 she had after three years of hard fighting in the World War.

"In May, 1918," he went on, "we had 85 British divisions; in May, 1940, we had 10.

"In 1918 we had 58 Italian divisions and 42 American divisions with us."

Here the last of the Marshals of France paused, and then pointed out that Italy was fighting on the side of Germany and that America was neutral.

"The inferiority of our material," he said, "was even greater than that of our manpower. French aviation had been fighting its battle one against six."

"Great in Defeat"

The French, he said, "do not deny defeat when it stares them in the face. All people have known successes and reverses. It is by their reaction that they show themselves weak or great. We will learn our lesson from the lost battle.

"Since our victory (in the World War) a sense of enjoyment has predominated over the sense of sacrifice. We have sought more than we have given. We have not exerted enough effort. Today we are in distress."

Swiss expect war's end soon: Page 6.

Associated Press

Henry L. Stimson
Nominated for Secretary of War

Col. Frank Knox
Nominated for Secretary of Navy

Roosevelt's action sets basis for coalition government to push defense program.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 20—President Roosevelt today nominated Col. Frank Knox, Chicago publisher and former Republican Vice-Presidential candidate, and Henry L. Stimson of New York, former Secretary of State, to the Navy and War posts respectively in his Cabinet, thereby giving the United States a start for a coalition Government.

The step throws the Presidential election into confusion but, more important, emphasizes more than any other action yet taken in Washington the extremely grave nature of the crisis which leaders believe the country is facing.

The position of Colonel Knox and Mr. Stimson places them beyond the reach of the charge of "playing politics" in the present crisis. It creates undoubted embarrassment to Republican leaders who have attempted to head off such a development on the ground that it was a political maneuver.

Patriotism, Not Politics

Although such charges are apt to be continued, the caliber of Messrs. Stimson and Knox places them beyond the reach of the charge of harboring other than patriotic motives. In fact, developments here in the capital in the last few days, as war talk has grown, has tended to lift the situation out of the range of ordinary political procedure.

As explained in a dispatch to The Christian Science Monitor yesterday Mr. Stimson's name has already been suggested as a possible vice-presidential running-mate for Mr. Roosevelt and coalition talk has been in the air

It is assumed here that Alf M. Landon would have been offered the Cabinet post tendered to Mr. Stimson had he not indicated in advance of coming to the White House last month that he would not consider such an offer

Early Confirmation Seen

Quick confirmation of the appointments was certain. Mr. Stimson, who served as Secretary of State and Secretary of War in separate Republican Administrations replaces Harry H. Woodring, former Democratic Governor of Kansas, whose resignation is announced. Colonel Knox, the publisher of the Chicago Daily News, succeeds Charles Edison, son of the inventor, who is resigning to run for the Governorship of New Jersey. Mr. Woodring's letter of resignation asked that retirement be made effective immediately. The White House explained that the reasons for retirement were so personal that the letter would not be made public.

Strengthening the Cabinet follows the policy of other democratic countries in times of war or peril. It is felt here that President Roosevelt has gained a tested and extremely able adviser in Mr. Stimson and a dynamic and vigorous executive in Colonel Knox. Both men, it is pointed out, have approved the President's foreign policies. The move breaks down old issues in American political life, but potentially creates new ones. Senate isolationists were quick to attack the nominations on the ground that it created a "War Cabinet."

It is recalled here that Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of Interior, and Henry A. Wallace Secretary of Agriculture, were Republicans prior to entering the Roosevelt Cabinet.

Hull Sounds 'America Beware' In Speech to Harvard Class

Sternly picturing a "menacing shadow falling blacker and blacker athwart our continent," United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull today warned Harvard's 298th graduating class today that "the very instinct of self-preservation bids us beware."

Phrased in Olympian language that looked beyond persons and countries—indeed, none were even named—and focused on the basic idea of freedom that must be protected from the aggressors of an opposite thought, the speech of Secretary Hull was a calm analysis of what he evidently regards as a stark threat to the American way of life.

Upon his listeners, Secretary Hull left a distinct impression of his belief that those upholding this philosophy of government have yet darker hours and graver decisions ahead.

"Nation after nation," he pointed out, "has been crushed into surrender, overrun and enslaved by the exercise of brute force combined with fraud and guile.

'Lust for Tyranical Power'

Thus, with Secretary Hull pointing out the dangers and exhorting to a high degree of mental preparation for the moral shocks to come, and with their own President, Dr. James B. Conant, urging concentrated preparations for war sans hysteria, and with Prof. William Y. Elliott, frequent White House caller, speaking for immediate intervention in behalf of democracy, a distinct atmosphere of war hovered above venerable Harvard Yard today.

Secretary Hull, recipient of an honorary doctorate of laws, lashed forthrightly at "The massed forces of lust for tyranical power," and asserted "there could be no more dangerous folly" than to think America's achievements could be preserved by isolation.

Text of Hull's Address

The address of Secretary Hull follows:

These are black days for the human race. These are ominous days for us in this country.

There are at work in the world today powerful forces the significance of which no individual and no nation can ignore without falling into a position of the gravest danger and of the utmost jeopardy. These forces are not new in the experience of mankind. They rose on many occasions in the past and, for varying periods and with varying intensity, held sway over human affairs. They spring today from the same source from which they have always sprung in the past—from godless and soulless lust for power which seeks to hold men in physical slavery and spiritual degradation and to displace a system of peaceful and orderly relations among nations by the anarchy of wanton violence and brute force.

Fortunately, these forces hav not triumphed in every instance in which they have challenged human freedom and interrupted the advance of civilization. There are times in the lives of individuals and of ations when realization of mortal peril, far from making men recoil in horror and defeat, strengthens and ennobles the soul, gives indomitability to will and to courage, and leads to victory through suffering and sacrifice. History records many heartening instances when in this manner the forces of conquest, violence, and oppression were hurled back, and the onward march of civilized man was resumed.

Never before have these forces flung so powerful a challenge to freedom and civilized progress as they are flinging today. Never before has there been a more desperate need for men and nations who love freedom and cherish the tenets of modern civilization, to gather into an unconquerable defensive force every element of their spiritual and material resources, every ounce of their moral and physical strength.

We, Americans of today, have behind us a century and a half of national existence, to which

Continued on Page 11, Column 5

Warns of War Shadows

By a Staff Photographer

Hull Confident of Faith in Freedom

Secretary of State Cordell Hull (right) and Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard University. Secretary Hull, in a stern analysis of the menace to America from abroad, exhorted Harvard graduates and alumni to higher patriotism today. He received an honorary doctorate of laws

Uruguay Calls Men and Women To End Peril of 'Trojan Horse'

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, June 20 (AP)—Uruguay called upon its 2,000,000 people to destroy the "Trojan horse."

The Government summoned all men and women yesterday to voluntary enlistment for military training or for women's auxiliary services.

Officials acted to limit sharply the influx of so-called "tourists."

Uruguayan maritime police kept a throng of cheering students and citizens from the United States heavy cruiser Quincy, which arrived here today. The demonstration was said to reflect the general attitude here that the United States cruiser is on hand to use her strength in support of democratic activities in this country if necessary.

Officially, the Quincy is on a "good-will tour."

Uruguay is viewed as an "Achilles heel" of South America. A parliamentary commission has just issued a 33-point indictment of Nazi infiltration. The commission said it disclosed a Nazi plan for military occupation of the nation.

Disclosures from the report said evidence had been found of a scheme to make over Uruguay's national life and set up a "Little Germany" in South America.

The German Legation in Montevideo was said to have directed Nazi propaganda. Twelve German leaders were detained. The army was ordered to stand ready, although spokesmen said the report seemed to show no immediate threat to national safety.

President Baldomir was quoted in an interview that the danger of a foreign thrust, "while not immediate," was "sufficient to cause grave preoccupation."

Mexico to quadruple armies: Page 6.

G. O. P. Frames Planks to Win Labor

By J. Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 20—The Republican Resolutions Committee, meeting in advance of the national convention to draft the 1940 platform, is prepared to adopt planks on recovery and social legislation which Party leaders are convinced will win back the majority support of organized labor in the United States.

Following a careful study of programs presented to the Republican policy makers by John L. Lewis, Chairman of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, Dr. Glenn Frank advised the Resolutions Committee today that in his judgment the recommendations of these spokesmen correspond, except in minor detail, to the proposals advanced by his Committee.

The Committee has begun the actual task of framing its planks on labor, unemployment relief, and social security and there was every indication that the Frank report will be fully embraced. With such a program Republicans feel confident that labor backing, which they believe the New Deal has been losing, will swing to a progressive Republican platform.

Cordial Reception

The plain fact is that Mr. Lewis not only was given a cordial reception by the Republican delegates but he made an extremely favorable impression upon his audience.

Once a Republican, and no longer a New Deal supporter, the C. I. O. leader gave the impression of coming back home and addressing a family gathering when he outlined his present views of labor laws before the full membership of the Resolutions Committee.

Organized labor does not want made jobs, but real jobs, Mr. Lewis said, and recovery can only be achieved when private industry is able to offer those jobs at a decent wage for the vast army of America's unemployed.

Leading members of the committee made it clear that they are ready to have the party's 1940 platform back the following essentials in its labor program:

1. To guarantee by law the right of labor to organize under leaderships of their own choosing and to bargain collectively to protect their interests.

2. To secure re-employment of industrial workers in productive enterprise at the best possible wage.

3. To develop whatever form or forms of organization of workers as will best enable them to promote their legitimate interests in an industrial society.

4. To give full voice to the judgment of American workers in the determination of these public policies which give overall direction to the Nation's economy.

When he spoke at length to the Republicans, Mr. Lewis gave the final sign of his complete break with President Roosevelt. Asked by former Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas what he thought of Mr. Roosevelt's plan for some form of compulsory service, Mr. Lewis paused briefly, and then let go amid cheers of approval: "I think it is a fantastic suggestion from a mind in full intellectual retreat."

Mr. Lewis prefaced his discussion of labor policy with a pointed scolding to the Republican Party but he appeared to talk as a friend speaking out in family council rather than as a critic lecturing to outsiders. He contended that the Republicans had deserted labor for the past few years and that if they expected to return to power they couldn't merely appeal to "coupon clippers who believe that the future of the country rests with beating labor to its knees."

The C. I. O. Chairman declared that the most menacing "fifth column" in America today is unemployment, asserted that the New Deal is without any policy for achieving recovery, and urged the Republican Party to assume the responsibility of meeting this great emergency.

Mr. Green offered detailed platform proposals including a long-range program of public works, a shorter work day and week, freedom of unions from prosecution under the antitrust laws, Federal aid to education, restriction of immigration, and ratification of the child labor amendment.

He urged every ounce of assistance to the European democracies short of war.

Many Recommendations

The Resolutions Committee has before it a vast range of new and old, acceptable and conflicting recommendations from representatives of fully 30 organizations.

Women asked for equal rights and economists asked for return to the gold standard. Some farm representatives supported the reciprocal trade program and others advocated a completely closed economy. Some peace groups advocated aid to the Allies and some pacifists urged that the country do nothing but prepare to defend itself and not too much of that.

Representative Hamilton Fish of New York and some other Congressmen came over from Washington to advocate total isolation in face of the total war, but seemed to be in the minority. Big businessmen, little businessmen and business and professional women were on hand and were heard. So was an advocate of the Townsend Plan.

This was a part of the democratic process by which the platform is being put together. More time and care is being put into it than ever before. The finished product will be in shape for presentation to the convention June 26.

Intimate Message From Philadelphia

Long and Short Republican Platforms in the Making — Foreign Policy Bars Entry in War, but an Overwhelming Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Jottings from a reporter's notebook; in long and short. . . . The Republican national convention is going to adopt two platforms this year. One will be a short, pithy, plankless statement of basic purposes, saying it all in something like 1,600 one-syllable words. The other will be a detailed and documented declaration saying something on everything in about 36,000 words of all lengths.

One is to satisfy the public demand for a new kind of platform, plain, readable and to the point on the few things that count most with all the people. The other is to satisfy the political tradition for definite commitments on a lot of things, each of which count for something with a few people.

The method of preparing both platforms will be as follows: The succinct and plankless platform will be drawn up under the guidance of Alf M. Landon of Kansas and George Wharton Pepper of Pennsylvania. This will be completed over the week end, submitted to the whole membership of the resolutions committee by Tuesday and will be ready to be presented to the convention on Wednesday.

Based on Glenn Frank Report

The longish and lusty platform will be drawn almost entirely from the Glenn Frank program report. In fact, after the resolutions subcommittees make some amendments, some additions, some minor changes in the text here and there, the entire Frank report will be submitted to the full convention for approval and will stand as a formal part of the party's 1940 campaign pledges.

Landon-to-Gowdy-to-Hitler — Where's Governor Landon the reporters wanted to know as soon as it had been announced that he would chairman the committee writing the platform's most important declaration on foreign policy and defense.

No one could get in to him, they were told. He had been in conference nearly two hours and couldn't be disturbed just yet. But the wise ones knew; smoke-filled room and all that, a deal that would put over a "dark horse," and reverse the party's traditional position on tariffs—or taffy.

Then the door opened and out came the Governor smiling and apparently well satisfied.

"Whom have you been settling things with, Mr. Landon?" the correspondents wanted to know.

"Step in, boys," replied the Governor, "meet Hank Gowdy and Bill McKechnie of the Cincinnati Reds. I have just listened to the most informed discussion on the European war since I have been in Philadelphia."

Willkie Keeps in the Limelight

Willkie Overhead—Wendell L. Willkie, who this week receives another publicity boost to 2,000,000 subscribers to the current issue of the Saturday Evening Post in which he again has a leading article, is the most discussed presidential prospect in Philadelphia today. It is not exaggerating to say that his candidacy is like a cloud of airplanes hovering over the convention city with the politicians frankly not knowing when, how, or if the nomination Blitzkrieg will occur.

Main Issue—The central issue which the Republicans will stress in their "short platform" will be defense and foreign policy—apart, of course, from condemnation of the third term. On this central issue can be safely put down that the Republicans will declare themselves on these points:

1. They will pledge utmost aid to the Allies.
2. They will affirm their deep determination to keep the United States out of the war and will level against the President the charge that he has been trying to get the country into the war.

Firm Stand for Overwhelming Defense

3. They will guarantee to integrate the whole industrial forces of the nation in order to build an overwhelming defense, and will criticize the New Deal as being unable to co-operate with industry as the necessary means of achieving defense.
4. They will declare against military intervention in Europe but they will also declare against political isolationism. They will affirm America's stake in the outcome of the war and in the upbuilding of ultimate peace.

Very Dark Horse—Do you know Jerrold L. Seawell of Colusa, Calif.? An official information release put out by the Republican National Committee has narrowed the candidates for the presidential nomination to exactly 11 and has distributed biographical material of these formally recognized aspirants to the press.

Mr. Seawell, once a locomotive fireman with the Southern Pacific and now an insurance executive, is one of these 11. "They" say that he will probably not win the nomination but will hold a bloc of California delegates for Mr. Hoover.

J. Roscoe Drummond

U. S. Easing Restriction On Tool Sales to Soviet

LONDON, June 20 (AP)—Britain is today exploring the possibility of purchasing tanks and guns from Russia. An announcement to the House of Commons yesterday disclosed that Britain may also seek to buy airplanes and war materials from the Soviets.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 20—Word that the United States is now releasing to Soviet Russia many types of machines, dies, and tools formerly withheld as an indication of American displeasure over the Soviet-Nazi pact and the invasion of Finland is interpreted here as confirming earlier reports that events in Europe were driving the two Nations closer.

A dispatch from Tacoma, Wash., yesterday saying that the Swedish freighter Ecuador had begun to load 13 car loads of industrial material for the Siberian port of Vladivostok is supplemented here today by well-informed sources, which say that the last month or so has brought a marked change in the formerly cool relations between the Nations.

These sources go so far as to say that former unofficial bans upon the shipment of machines necessary for military production are now largely off, except where the War and Navy Departments judge that the equipment is vital to America's own defense. It is not believed, however, that the ban against the shipment of equipment necessary to the production of high-test gasoline has been relaxed.

Change in Relations

These reports of better Soviet-American relations are being compared with the increasing number of stories from Europe telling of a marked recession in the cordiality that has marked German-Russian relations since the signing of the Soviet-Nazi pact in August. The State Department is giving credence to stories of German anger over the Russian occupation of Lithuania and the extension of Russian control over Estonia and Latvia.

Many prominent officials in the State Department have held from the beginning that the Soviet-Nazi rapprochement would be of short duration and that every evidence of German success on the western front would be matched by a corresponding amount of anxiety in the Kremlin.

It is now fairly well established, despite every effort at censorship, that the delivery of Russian goods to Germany, as projected in the pact, has fallen far short of minimum expectations, especially in the vital matter of oil. In addition, it is now reported that Russia has informed Germany that internal needs, presumably the completion of military reserves, may force that country to limit still further its export of grains.

Russia and Nazi Victory

Observers here point out that a total German victory over Britain and France would place Russia in fully as uncomfortable position as it would the United States and that, for the present at least, the interests of the two Nations seem to be identical in the urgency of building impregnable defenses against further German expansion.

At the same time, the Administration has not forgotten the unpleasantness of the Soviet-Nazi pact, which is looked upon here as being one of the major factors contributing to the German invasion of Poland. Nor has the State Department discounted a possible division of the Balkans between Russia and the Axis powers, in the event of a British defeat.

It is possible to say, however, that the unprecedented success of German arms has tended to obscure the former American displeasure with Russia and has resulted in an increasing desire to help all nations which may some day be called upon to fight Germany.

French Crisis Speeds U. S. Defense Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 19—Madrid reports that France has accepted the German-Italian armistice terms was seen in high quarters here today as only emphasizing the need for "greater emergency and wisdom in the fight to defend America by aiding the Allies."

The report, which came by Associated Press, was not unexpected, and immediately upon its receipt, William Allen White, National Chairman of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, sent telegrams to more than 200 chairmen of local committees urging them to redouble their efforts.

"We need more energy and wisdom than ever in this fight," Mr. White said. "Defeatism of any kind is the first menace. It is a menace to democracy on this continent. We stand firm. We shall fight on for Democratic liberties and to prevent war from coming to America. Please pass the word to your friends and be of good cheer. "Democracy is still militant."

Mr. White saw the surrender by France as only intensifying the work of his Committee.

First Line of Defense

"The apparent defeat of France in no way changes our program," he said. "It intensifies it. As long as there is one outpost of freedom still keeping up the fight, that is the first line of American defense.

"The British Commonwealth of Nations is continuing the fight undaunted. Britain is now the fortress of western civilization. Our problem, therefore, is to keep the Allied lines to Britain open and at the same time to make ready our own defense."

While Mr. White's Committee was continuing its drive to get military supplies to the forces in Europe opposing totalitarian dictatorship and more than 300 relief agencies were working day and night for aid to Europe's war sufferers, efforts to keep the United States out of the conflict continued here, apparently strengthened by developments in France.

Teachers Ask Change

The New York College Teachers' Union, Local 537, of the American Federation of Teachers, was seen as representing the views of the keep-out-of-war groups when it issued a statement urging President Roosevelt to "re-direct" the Administration's foreign policy "away from steps that are leading us into direct involvement in the present European war." The Union favored a policy "designed to obtain for the people of the United States the conditions of fiscal and economic security which are the sole guarantee of liberty and democracy."

The appeal to the President, which was sponsored by the New York Union in association with the Chicago College Teachers' Unions, was signed by many prominent educators. Among them were Dr. Carleton Washburne, President of the Progressive Education Association of America; Prof. D. W. Prall, Chairman of the Department of Philosophy of Harvard University; Prof. L. I. Thurston and Prof. Ferdinand Schovill of the University of Chicago; Prof. Dirk J. Struik of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Prof. Hassler Whitney, and Prof. G. H. Parker, of Harvard.

France Gives U. S. Plan Of Hispano-Suiza Motor

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP) — Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, announced yesterday that the French Government had turned over to the United States the designs for the powerful Hispano-Suiza airplane engine.

The French made the patents available to the United States for engine production for both the United States and the Allies, the Treasury chief said.

The British recently gave the United States patent rights on their powerful Rolls-Royce airplane engine.

Arrangements have been made for production of the British engine by the Ford Motor Company, but a Hispano-Suiza manufacturer has not been selected yet.

Mr. Ford, however, somewhat confused the Rolls-Royce engine production situation by reiterating at Detroit that the airplane engine output of his factories would be for "defense purposes only," and for no other Government but the United States.

To this, William S. Knudsen of the National Defense Commission replied that "it was made plain" to the Ford Company during negotiations that 60 per cent of a contemplated order for Rolls-Royce Merlin engines would be for the Allies and the balance for the United States Government." He said that he had been assured by Edsel Ford, now President of the Company, "that this agreement was satisfactory."

Mr. Morgenthau revealed that before he interested the Ford Company in the British engine he had offered it to the Chrysler Corporation, which declined to produce it for private reasons.

Mr. Morgenthau's aides said they were not sure whether the French had sent plans for the Hispano-Suiza 1,100 horsepower air-cooled motor or the 2,000 horsepower liquid-cooled engine.

Plans for both might be on the way, they said.

Word of the French action came from Ambassador William C. Bullitt, who negotiated the transaction.

Mr. Morgenthau also revealed that complete working plans and specifications for the Rolls-Royce engine were brought to him June 13 by Morris W. Wilson, President of the Royal Bank of Canada, to whom they had been sent at the request of Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy in London.

Samples of the Rolls-Royce, however, had arrived at the Army's testing station at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, several weeks ago.

Bella Union Hotel Of Old California Fades Into History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Bella Union, the City's first hotel and host to such historic figures as Gov. Pio Pico, Gen. John C. Fremont, Gov. John G. Downey, and Secretary William H. Seward of President Lincoln's Cabinet, has bowed to the progress of a great city.

When Los Angeles was a sleepy little pueblo of 8.000 population Bella Union was center of early California's social life, where stage coaches stopped and a giant steam whistle blown by the chef notified resident that it was dinner time.

Located at 314 North Main Street, in the shadow of the City Hall and the new Federal Building, the present owners found that the old hotel building was no longer a profitable investment, so they ordered it wrecked to make way for parking space, greatly in demand as a result of the development of the Civic Center.

Erected nearly 100 years ago as a one-story structure, owners found the hotel so popular that they added a second story in 1858, completion of which was marked by a city-wide celebration.

Widely advertised for its "magnificent appointments," the owners changed the name to the St. Charles Hotel in the '80's, and added a third story to accomodate its guests.

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

Station WRUL and its companion transmitter WRUW.

Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

First Sunday:
Morning, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.13mc (19.8m). Chimes radiocast 9:15 a. m. Service 9:45 a. m., Eastern Standard Time.
Sunday, June 30:
Evening 11.73mc (25.6m), 15.13mc (19.8m). Chimes radiocast 6 p. m. Service 6:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.
The beam antennae will be directed toward South America.

Devotional Program
Third Sunday 11.73mc (25.6m), 6.04mc (49.8m). Service, 4 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Reading Aloud from the pages of The Christian Science Monitor
Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.25mc (19.6m), 3:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The Christian Science Monitor Views the News
Mondays to Fridays, 15.13mc (19.8m), 6.04mc (49.8m), 6:15 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

More Practical Approach To Racial Tolerance Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 19—An educational experiment here designed to help students melt racial prejudices through dramatizing the conditions of their own communities is proving useful intellectually, but misses "the practical tie-up" with the larger responsibility of a democracy, according to an appraisal by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. Mrs. Roosevelt addressed teachers and students at a panel held under the auspices of the Service Bureau for Inter-Cultural Education at Fieldston School, Riverdale, yesterday.

The students from five high schools presented documentary plays written, revised, and produced by themselves and dealing with problems of youth. Each of the sketches was a strong preachment for racial tolerance, depicting the plight of the Negro, Jew, the refugee and the alien in social and employment situations.

Reasons for Democracy

"I think this method creates the knowledge, sympathy and understanding among the smaller groups," declared the President's wife, who, with the Rinnah Club of the Bronx, has sponsored the experiment. "But it does not educate in reasons why a democracy must do certain things and why we in a democracy must fight for certain things. Every single person has to have a real working knowledge of democracy every single day."

Mrs. Roosevelt said she missed the tie-up between sympathy, understanding, and a practical application. The most urgent need for training in tolerance, she held, was found in remote communities and prevalent among adults rather than young persons.

More Practical Approach

Commissioner Johanna M. Lindlof of the Board of Education differed slightly with Mrs. Roosevelt on the question of New York's need for racial tolerance. Mrs. Lindlof held that "a prejudice against minority groups" undoubtedly exists and should be recognized, but agreed with Mrs. Roosevelt, however, in emphasizing that something practical should be done with such an experiment.

The experiment raises the question of "How are we to build a strong society?" it was held by Prof. E. C. Lindemann of the New York School of Social Work, chairman of the meeting. There are two methods, he suggested—the dictator's way of "making everything uniform," resulting in a degree of force which frightens the rest of the world, or "by using our differences, not eliminating them."

Western Area to Train 1,550 Pilots By Early Fall in U. S. Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Between now and Sept. 15 the four-state western area, including California, Arizona, Nevada and Utah, with headquarters in Santa Monica, Calif., will turn out 1,550 student pilots under the Civil Aeronautics Authority's program at no cost to the students. It is part of the national program to train 45,000 student pilots within a year.

A total of 55 universities, colleges, and junior colleges in this area are co-operating with the CAA. Fifteen new institutions are being added this summer, and when the program swings into full-time action in the fall it is expected that between 1,500 and 1,700 student pilots will be trained each quarter, with the figure of 2,000 pilots predicted as quite attainable.

In the San Francisco Bay district alone colleges co-operating in the summer program are San Jose State College, Santa Clara College, San Mateo Junior College, Stanford University, the University of San Francisco, San Francisco Junior College, Santa Rosa College, the University of California and Mills College.

In addition, colleges in all sections of California are co-operating as well as in the other three states.

Students receive at no cost during the summer 72 hours of ground school and 35 to 50 hours of flight training. If they pass their written tests on ground training and flight tests they will be granted a private pilot's certificate with the privilege of carrying passengers.

Students must be between the ages of 18 and 25 and have passed the prescribed CAA physical examination at all schools. Their insurance fees are borne by the CAA.

John M. Webster is in charge of the Bay area program as private flying specialist for the CAA. He operates out of Santa Monica headquarters under C. F. Lienesch, senior private flying specialist.

Methodists Meet In Atlantic City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 20—The Northeastern Jurisdictional Conference of the Methodist church opened its first quadrennial session in Convention Hall here yesterday in a devotional service preparatory for four days of denominational business. Seven bishops resident within the territory of the Northeastern Jurisdiction administered the sacrament to the 340 delegates, lay and clerical, who represented a constituency of 1,664,347 Methodists in the 12 states and the District of Columbia which comprise this jurisdiction. About 9,000 churches are in the territory.

The Northeastern Jurisdiction is one of six similar administrative divisions of American Methodism. Five of these are geographical. The sixth, known as the Central Jurisdiction, is composed entirely of Negro churches.

To give effect to the legislation of the General Conference and to secure the election of representatives to the various educational and benevolent boards, these Jurisdictions meet in conference quadrennially within a few weeks of the General Conference. The plan is regarded by Methodist churchmen as a move toward democracy. All board and commission members heretofore have been selected by the Council of Bishops.

Twenty-three annual conferences are represented here. Within this territory, including the episcopal areas of Washington, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, New York, Syracuse, N. Y., and Boston, are nine colleges and universities, 15 academies, 21 homes for the aged, 14 children's homes, and 23 other institutions and co-ordinating agencies.

Jehovah's Witnesses Accuse Atlantic City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., June 20—Representatives of Jehovah's Witnesses, fundamentalist religious sect, have filed complaint here against the City of Atlantic City for alleged violation of their civil rights under the Constitution.

The complaint, entered in the clerk's office of the United States District Court, charges Atlantic City with "illegal and malicious prosecution" of seven members of the sect who have refused, on ideological grounds, to buy peridiocal distribution permits in accordance with a city ordinance.

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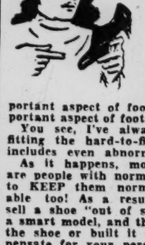

It looks like a specialist's consultation room; and that wasn't my intention at all when I started in business nearly a quarter of a century ago. I suppose it's the result of my deep-rooted conviction that the most important aspect of footwear is FIT!

You see, I've always specialized in fitting the hard-to-fit foot—and that includes even abnormal feet.

As it happens, most of my clients are people with normal feet who want to KEEP them normal—and fashionable too! As a result, I hardly ever sell a shoe "out of stock." You select a smart model, and then I either adapt the shoe or built it specially to compensate for your personal foot peculiarities.

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Wonders of Research: Petal World

Camera takes magnified view of small things —Hydrogenation adds to airplane 'gas.'

On display at the Brooklyn Botanic Garden is a series of plant photographs made in black and white by a man whose hobby is the capturing of "a worm's-eye view" of the vast area of a leaf, a seed pod or a woodland flower petal.

Before Rutherford Platt, an executive in an advertising firm in New York, went in for his bug's-eye pictures, he began with nature in the raw—photographing trees stripped of their leaves. His late fall, winter and early spring studies won him noted distinction not only for excellent photographic technique but for composition as well.

His purpose now is to "open up a whole new world in which nature is seen as if one were holding a hand lens over it." He accomplished this by using four microscope lamps and a camera that is virtually turned into a low-power microscope. Parts of flowers and their designs, buds open and dispensing pollen, seeds ripening and ready to spread, all are unusually fascinating and beautiful when captured on film. Most of his work is done indoors, but on a very still day the smallest of wild flowers can be photographed where it grows, he says.

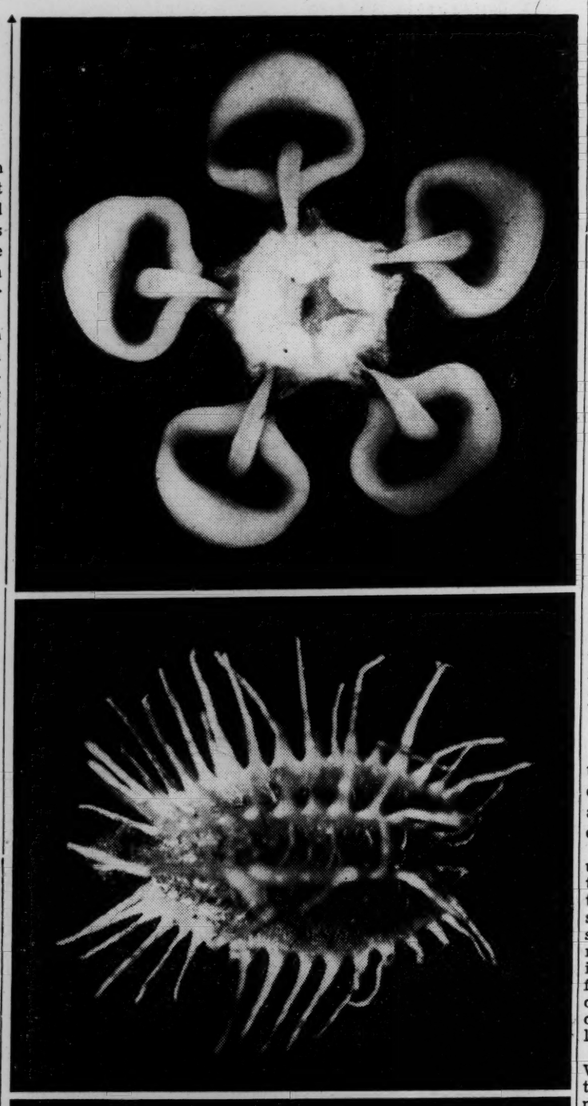
Oil Use Stretched

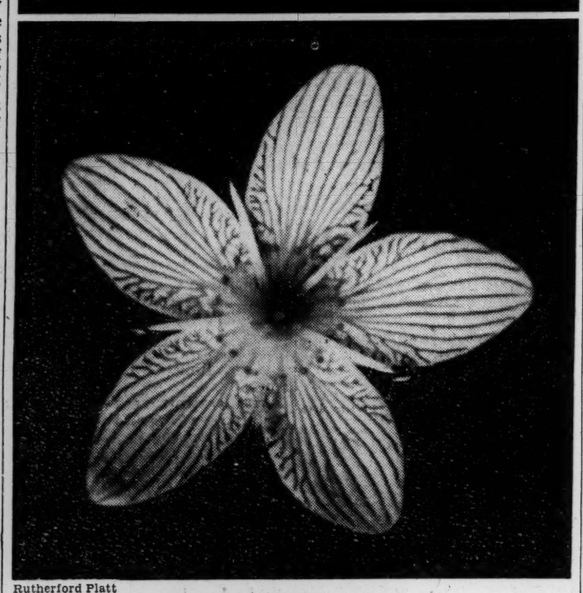
America's potential supply of normal aviation gasoline can be greatly increased, according to Dr. E. V. Murphree, Vice-President of the Standard Oil Development Company, "by utilization of the hydrogenation process." This he declared in an address before Midwestern chemists recently. He based his remarks upon experiments carried out by several laboratories, including his own, to increase the yield of motor gasoline and domestic heating oil by substituting hydrogenation, or the process of adding hydrogen to less valuable hydro-carbons, instead of using the normal process of thermal cracking. "It is possible," he said, "by hydrogenation not only to convert a large fraction of the crude to high quality aviation gasoline, but also to extend greatly the number of crudes which can be used."

Ice-Age Hunters

Dr. Frank Roberts, Jr., Smithsonian Institution archaeologist, is resuming excavations for the fifth summer at the oldest known inhabited site in North America—the Lindenmeier site in northeastern Colorado. Apparently this was a summer hunting camp of the mystery makers of a peculiar type of spearhead known as the "Folsom point," found associated with the bones of extinct animals and in geologic strata dating from the close of the last great ice age.

The site appears to have been occupied summer after summer by the nomad hunters, perhaps accompanied by their families. They followed northward the great herds of bison of an extinct variety that grazed in the lush meadows below the retreating ice. Not only has Dr. Roberts obtained a large number of points and of animal bones left from the hunters' feasts, but he has also found many artifacts used in domestic life, stone scrapers, and knives. He hopes still to find some human bones in the one section of the camp site still unexcavated, affording more direct proof of habitation by men.





Rutherford Platt

Magnified and Photographed

Upper: Milkweed flower. Middle: Seed of wild carrot, or Queen Anne's lace. Lower: Grass of Parnassus.

Tropics Under Glass

The tropical flower section at the New York Botanical Garden, displaying from 2,000 to 5,000 pots of flowering and foliage plants at a time, has brought nearly 500,000 visitors since the rebuilt conservatory range was opened. The tropical garden, one of 15 units in the range, contains many plants with which travelers in the tropics are familiar, also decorative plants seldom seen except in southern regions.

Foundation Soils Studied

American engineers will be able to plan building foundations with greater assurance and economy than at present as a result of investigations of soil testing and sampling methods now under way, it is reported to the Engineering Foundation. A research project designed to further engineering knowledge of load capacity, and settlement resulting under load, is being conducted by the Committee on Sampling and Testing of the Soil Mechanics and Foundation Division of the American Society of Civil Engineers, in co-operation with other engineering bodies, including United States Army engineers, according to Joel D. Justin, consulting engineer of Philadelphia, who heads the Committee. Mr. Justin notes in a report that sampling methods employed by engineers throughout the world are being studied and collated under the direction of Dr. M. Juul Hvorslev, research engineer at the Graduate School of Engineering of Harvard University, as the initial step in the program.

The "science of foundations" is vital to millions of people who entrust their lives daily to the validity of the judgment of engineers in planning the foundations of dams, skyscrapers, bridge piers, tunnels or high retaining walls, Mr. Justin explains.

Italian Envoy to Quito Hissed by Street Crowd

QUITO, Ecuador, June 20 (AP)—An anti-Italian demonstration greeted the new Italian Minister to Ecuador when he arrived yesterday at the Presidential Palace to present his credentials.

The diplomat, Baron Difontana Deglia Scaduto Mendola, ran into a barrage of hisses and shouts of "Long live France" at the Palace entrance. Several fights occurred when Italian residents attempted to organize a counter demonstration. Police intervened.

Roads to Recovery Explored At Virginia Institute Forum

By R. H. Markham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., June 20—The Institute of Public Affairs of the University of Virginia devoted the morning's sitting to the topic "Roads to Recovery." Thomas J. Wallner, head of a hosiery concern, speaking on "Whither America," made a spirited plea for economic freedom.

"Along with other civil liberties," he said, "we find the rise of free private enterprise. History shows these several elements of human freedom to be inseparable. They have aptly been described as a tripod. When one leg has been undermined the whole structure has fallen. The sacredness of the individual is the spiritual concept on which rests the freeman's right to determine for himself the course of his economic life—individual initiative in private enterprise.

"Until recently we have felt secure from menaces being faced by democracies in Europe. But we can properly begin to doubt our being invulnerable to attack, so we have made plans for strengthening our national defense. American industry, through the Board of Directors of the National Association of Manufacturers, has pledged its whole-hearted co-operation. Adequate national defense is a task of stupendous size.

Initiative a Major Factor

"For this reason it is obvious that handicaps to industry in production for the nation's protection are as dangerous as any 'fifth column' could be.

"American industry has strongly urged the removal of such legislative and administrative restrictions. Economic planning has a strong appeal in such an atmosphere. But no planning can ever replace individual initiative and inventive genius. The ultimate effect of planning would be the death of private enterprise, and the loss of our civil, religious and political liberties."

Mr. Wallner objects to the Walsh-Healey Act, under which the Secretary of Labor is empowered to tell industry how to run its business if it would participate in Federal Government contracts, the Wagner Act, and its National Labor Relations Board, and the Fair Labor Standards Act. He said: "Industry has always been ready to co-operate 100 per cent. It has asked and now asks only that opportunity be afforded for that sort of co-operation."

The Opposite View

Theodore J. Kreps, Economic Director of the Temporary National Economic Committee, when he spoke of "Our Vast Unexplored Economic Frontier," took a point of view exactly opposite to that of Mr. Wallner. He said: "Such persons, in their hasty zeal to get rid of programs which they disliked all along, fail to understand that unemployment, poverty, and war are interrelated parts of one problem. Look at the enormous profits made by special groups and by large monopolistic organizations during the World War.

"The experience of the last war when various groups of American laborers and consumers suffered a reduction of as much as a third in their 1913 standard of living, while thousands became war millionaires, must not be repeated. Such economic injustice destroys morale. It makes soldiers doubt the value of the system they are fighting for. It makes them feel like deluded victims of a grim hoax."

He stated that contrary to oft-repeated denials, very large amounts of capital are being invested and declared, "that the national income is 71 per cent higher, wages and salaries 62 per cent higher, weekly pay rolls 145 per cent, cash farm income 82 per cent, and dividends 55 per cent."

The afternoon sitting was also devoted to economic questions. Prof. William A. Brown, Jr., of Brown University, speaking on "gold," said, "In financing our new defense program our huge gold stocks will not help us. We must escape from the fatal illusion that rearmament can be the product of finance, instead of a product of savings, work, and sacrifice."

Percy W. Bidwell, Director of Studies of the Council on Foreign Relations, speaking on "Mobilizing Civilian America," said "the essential difference between a war economy and a peace economy is the substitution of control for free choice."

He then described in detail the "plans which our War Department has made covering all essential matters, including propaganda, censorship, and strikes." "Control of prices may also be required," he said. "Naturally such a plan arouses the fear of permanent authoritarianism here." Concerning that, Mr. Bidwell said "our fate in this matter depends only on ourselves. If we lose our free institutions permanently, we have only ourselves to blame."

In the night session Milo Perkins, President of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, U. S. Department of Agriculture, told a large outdoor audience how the United States is distributing farm surpluses to needy people, through the stamp plan. He claimed that in this field "we are making American brotherhood effective."

R. H. Markham also spoke on the duty of American democracy in withstanding Nazi despotism.

2 Church Groups Merge After Split

LANCASTER, Pa., June 20 (AP)—Two Protestant denominations which grew out of the disagreement of two great sixteenth century leaders formally merged last night on a common basis for faith and practice.

The Evangelical Synod of North America held its last meeting earlier in the day, and then met with delegates of the Reformed Church in the United States to consummate a merger into the Evangelical and Reformed Church.

The ceremony marked the blending together of two early Protestant faiths which arose after the Marsburg, Germany, meeting between Martin Luther and Ulrich Zwingli in 1529.

First steps toward the merger were taken six years ago. In 1938 at Columbus, Ohio, the name merger occurred, but many provisions of the agreement remained inoperative until this year.

Zwingli and Luther, believing alike on 14½ articles of faith, could not agree upon the literal acceptance of the "body of Christ" in the communion.

Jackson Hits at Bill to Deport Bridges

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP) The Senate Immigration Committee referred the Harry Bridges deportation bill to a subcommittee today with instructions to "expedite" a report.

It was understood that in the event the full committee does not hold another meeting within a few days the membership may be polled individually in order to dispose of the matter quickly.

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP)—The Senate Immigration Committee today began action on a bill to deport Harry Bridges, West Coast C. I. O. leader, as Attorney General Robert H. Jackson scored House passage of the measure as an unprecedented violation of American law, custom and regard for human rights.

In a letter to Senator Richard B. Russell (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the Committee, the Attorney General pointed out that Mr. Bridges was investigated by the Labor Department and exonerated of all charges of unlawful conduct or of Communism, and that to deport him would not only show contempt for the country's "duly conducted legal proceedings" but would also condemn the defendant without due process of law and without giving him a hearing.

The Senate committee plans to appoint a subcommittee to conduct public hearings on the bill, which passed the House by a vote of 330 to 42.

Historical Departure

"If this bill were to become law," Mr. Jackson wrote, "it would be an historical departure from an unbroken American practice and tradition. It would be the first time that an Act of Congress has singled out a named individual for deportation. It would be the first deportation in which the alien was not even accused either of unlawful entry or of unlawful conduct while here.

"It would be the first time that Congress, without changing the general law, simply suspended all laws which protect a named individual and directed the Attorney General to disregard them and forthwith to deport 'notwithstanding any other provision of law.'

Cannot Deny

"And it would be the first time since the alien and sedition laws a century and a half ago that any law would provide for a deportation without a hearing or without, indeed, the slightest pretense toward giving the accused what our nation has long known as 'due process of law.'

"As an American I would not, for the sake of my own liberty, deny the protection of uniform and indiscriminatory laws and of fair hearings to even the humblest or meanest of men. As an official of the United States I cannot in good conscience do otherwise than recommend strongly against this bill," he concluded.

The Attorney General also hinted strongly that the measure was unconstitutional and that it might very well be judged to "violate the constitutional prohibition against Congressional enactment of bill of attainder, of ex post facto laws, or the provision of our Bill of Rights that 'o person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law.' "

In addition, he implied that the bill might also constitute an unconstitutional suspension of the writ of habeas corpus.

He declared that the nation now contained some 3,500,000 aliens, and that such a deportation would dampen their faith in American justice and democracy and would thus hinder their successful assimilation.

Aliens Defended

BEDFORD, Pa., June 20 (AP)—Consideration for all aliens in America is urged by Francis Biddle, Solicitor General of the United States.

"If there is a fifth column latent in our land," he told the Pennsylvania Bar Association last night, "it will find expression first in the chaos of mob disorders out of which dictatorship springs.

"In the war hysteria which is now upon us, already in the name of patriotism some of our citizens in responsible positions are leading the attack on aliens, refusing them relief, denying them ordinary civil rights, taking away their work.

"That is a program hardly calculated to increase their loyalty or add to their respect for our ways. And all because they have so cherished our design for living that they have come to our shores to cast their lot with us. Public opinion should rally to their support."

A bill before Congress to deport Harry Bridges, California laborite Alien, was described by Mr. Biddle as "a star chamber proceeding, directed against a single individual, that amounts to a bill of attainder."

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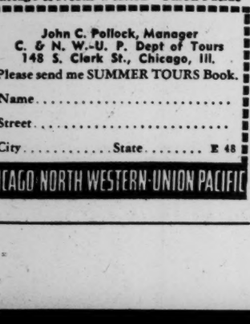

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Thousands of Anzacs Arrive to Aid Britain

CANBERRA, June 20 (AP)—Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies introduced in the Australian Parliament today an emergency powers bill which, he said, would give the Government "greater powers than ever known in the history of the Commonwealth."

A NORTHERN BRITISH PORT, June 20 (AP)—Thousands of Australian and New Zealand soldiers, who had sailed all the way from home in great liners without seeing one German plane, have thronged into the British Isles.

Packed into an array of world-famous ships whose names were covered with gray paint, the volunteers and their escort gave this port its greatest spectacle of the war. They were bronzed with seven months of trianing in the Antipodes.

The transports, thronged with cheering men in khaki, were a great show for the comparatively small crowd permitted to witness their arrival some days ago.

Depth Charges Dropped

The only incident on the trip was when what might have been a submarine caused the protecting men o' war to drop depth charges.

War Secretary Anthony Eden sent a message saying, "You come at a timely hour. We now can present to our enemy a truly imperial front—a front which, as he has learned from experience in the past, has never been and never will be broken by him."

Government officials and about 40 newspapermen went out to welcome the new arrivals the day before they came ashore.

King George VI sent them this message: "It has fallen to your lot to come to the United Kingdom itself and, as you take your place beside us, you find us in the forefront of battle. To all I give a warm welcome, knowing the stern purpose that brings you from your distant homes."

50,000 Capacity

The combined passenger capacity of the liners that carried them is about 10,000 persons. At a conservative estimate troops could be carried in a ratio of at least five-to-one for ordinary passengers.

In carrying troops even the cargo holds are converted into quarters, with steel hammocks built in four and five-deep tiers.

That would mean that 50,000 soldiers would not tax the capacity of such a group of ships.

The voyage from Sydney to the British Isles would take about 40 days.

Nazi Invaders Reach Brest and Lyons

German High Command says peace overture confused French Army —Fighting in South.

GENEVA, June 20 (AP)—French planes from North African bases and French troops from Morocco and Tunisia were reported today to have crossed the Mediterranean under convoy of French and British warships to bulwark the French stand against the Germans in the Lyons region of southeastern France.

By the Associated Press

German forces, apparently with little opposition, pushed rapidly today to Brest, the port at which a large part of the American Expeditionary Force landed during the World War. At the same time the great industrial center of Lyons saw the invader driving through its streets. With Strasbourg fallen the previous day, the resistance in the Maginot Line area was further weakened by the surrender to the Swiss of some 50,000 men of the eastern Maginot Line, with two of their generals.

The German press emphasized that Premier Marshal Pétain's overture for an armistice had confused French troops, causing some to lay down their arms while others continued "fighting aimlessly."

For the second successive day the High Command reported resistance continuing in the vicinity of Thionville, near the northern end of the Maginot Line.

Bordeaux dispatches stated that German forces occupied Lyons, third largest city of the Republic, with a population of 570,000, after a drive down the Allier and the Rhone Valleys. The City was stated to have remained calm. The public services continued to function. Lyons police were patrolling without arms.

German Communiqué

A German communiqué stated that the lower Loire River between Nantes, near the mouth, and Tours, had been reached and crossed at some places by the German columns.

More than 200,000 prisoners, including General Altmeyer, commander of the French Tenth Army, were claimed to have been captured.

The High Command declared that the German Air Force "now has begun reprisals against England."

Authoritative sources in London said that considerably more than 100 German planes took part in air raids last night on England—the most extensive raids of the war.

Large numbers of bombs were dropped in various ports of the coastal country, from the northeast coast to South Wales.

The Nazis appeared to have changed their lines of attack, aiming more at the industrial areas than on the night before, authoritative sources said, adding that the damage caused to factory buildings was not of great importance.

Damage Comparatively Slight

Considering the much greater number of bombs dropped, compared with the previous night, the damage was slight.

The German High Command pictured the aerial assault on England as payment for night-time Allied raids on unfortified German towns since May 10. The Germans almost invariably have accused the British of attacking "nonmilitary objectives."

Fighting plane units attacked a big nitrogen plant at Billingham, important British armament center, with numerous heavy bombs.

The communiqué went on: "Gasoline stores in Hull were fired." Hull is a port on the eastern English coast.

Meanwhile, an undetermined number of persons were killed and wounded as low-flying German planes bombed Bordeaux, provisional capital of beleaguered France. Two of the bombs scored hits on refuge shelters.

Important buildings in the City, which the French Government has declared an open city, appeared to be the main targets.

Moon Helps Bombers

Rooftop machine gunners as well as antiaircraft batteries fought the German bombing planes at Bordeux, blacked out, but lighted by a full moon.

The Government had declared Bordeaux an open city, therefore not a military objective in the French view.

At sea two German speedboats west of Dungeness were said to have destroyed a 4,000-ton steamer close to the English Channel Coast.

A submarine also was reported to have sunk a tanker of 8,000 tons.

The British admiralty announced that the 13,950 ton armed merchant cruiser Andania had been torpedoed and sunk. The entire crew of the former Cunard-White Star liner was landed at a British port. It was the fourth British armed cruiser to be lost since the war began.

The Italian High Command announced today that its air force had attacked several French air and naval bases in North Africa, according to an Italian radiocast heard here.

It was announced in the radiocast that a French destroyer of 2,500 tons had been torpedoed and sunk by an Italian submarine.

The announcement said the Italian air force had attacked such bases as Bizerte, Borgo, Campo di Loro Bonifacio and Porto Vecchio, which also were machine-gunned.

Northern Africa operations on the frontier of Cyrenaica continued with the support of the Italian air force.

In eastern Africa, the High Command declared, the Italian air force again bombed Aden, the Port of Sudan and other bases in Sudan and Kenya.

During the night the Allies again raided Liguria and Sardinia without causing damage or casualties, the Italian announcement stated.

Meanwhile five Greek freighters have been reported sunk in the Mediterranean in the past two days by mines or possibly torpedoes and another Greek ship, the Max Wolf, was bombed and sunk while unloading in a French port.

Details of the sinkings were meager.

Many Enter Switzerland

Dispatches from the French-Swiss frontier stated that the French Army of the eastern Maginot Line, at least 50,000 strong, surrendered its arms June 20 to Swiss soldiers and poured into Switzerland.

Two generals and a large number of other officers were among those surrendering.

The army attempted unsuccessfully on the night of June 19 to blast a way through the German forces holding the Central Jura Gate in order to reach the French Army of the South. The failure left no alternative but to enter Switzerland.

The battle was fought in the Maiche plain within the elbow of the Doubs River, which flows north along the Swiss frontier and then bends west and southwest through the deep Jura gorges.

By a Staff Artist

Southward March of German Invaders Continues
Arrows indicate the main points at which the Germans are pressing onward.

Lord Athlone In Canada To Take New Post

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, June 20 (AP)—With his welcome cut to extreme simplicity because of the war, the Earl of Athlone sped by special train today toward Ottawa, where he will take up his duties as the 16th Governor-General of Canada.

The Earl and Countess of Athlone arrived yesterday afternoon after a secret voyage from England.

[The Countess of Athlone, Princess Alice, is a granddaughter of Queen Victoria.]

During his hour's stay in Halifax, the welcoming ceremonies consisted only of a few handclasps and salutations.

Perhaps the chief break with the past was the lack of the traditional swearing in at the port of debarkation. He will be sworn in at Ottawa.

The new Governor-General came to Canada to take up an office which he gave up for active service at the outbreak of the World War.

The historic seaport he entered was obviously a port at war. It was apparent even on his ship, flying the identification signals necessary to enter the Halifax Harbor beneath the menacing muzzles of the big guns covering the mouth of the harbor.

On Citadel Hill, whose artillery had boomed out greetings to four arriving Governors-General, the guns were silent today.

Only the necessities of war, too, could have seen a Viceroy come to Canada with no member of the Federal Cabinet to extend him welcome to its soil.

Dr. E. H. Coleman, Undersecretary of State, met the vice-regal pair on behalf of the Federal Government.

The huge freight shed had been cleared of all but those on official business. Royal Canadian mounted police guarded all the entrances, their scarlet tunics a bright splash of color against the bleak drabness of the almost empty building.

French Navy

NEW YORK, June 20 (AP)—The New York Times says the British warship that brought the Earl of Athlone to Canada overhauled and escorted back to Halifax two eastbound French war vessels and thus was a day late in crossing from England.

The newspaper added the British warship took the French ships back when it received no response to greeting signals. The Times said the French vessels were identified as the Jeanne d'Arc, a cruiser converted into an airplane carrier, and the Bouval, a tender.

Both ships left Halifax last Sunday without notifying Canadian officials, the newspaper said.

Fascist Chiefs Raid

ROME, June 20 (AP)—Italians described as "highest personages who put on uniforms to fulfill their duty as soldiers" have taken part in air raids on Corsica, the Milan newspaper Il Corriere de la Sera said today, without disclosing names.

Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano, Propaganda Minister Pavolini, and Ettore Muti, Secretary General of the Fascist Party, all are fliers with Ethopian war experience who went into active service in this war.

It has not been disclosed whether Premier Mussolini's sons, Vittorio and Bruno, also veteran army fliers, are in action again.

Japan Wins Demands In French Indo-China

TOKYO, June 20 (AP)—France has acceded entirely to Japan's demands for the halting of transportation of war supplies through French Indo-China to China and has agreed to permit Japanese inspectors to enter Indo-China to make sure the traffic ends, the Foreign Office announced today.

French Ambassador Charles Arsene-Henry told Vice-Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani that for months nothing but trucks of petroleum had been passing into China by way of Indo-China and since June 17 these also had been banned.

The Foreign Office statement said that the French Ambassador told Mr. Tani, "In view of the repeated representations of the Japanese Government, the French Government have decided to stop transportation of materials and goods of extremely wide varieties and that they have no objection to Japan sending inspectors to the spot."

France's acceptance of Japan's demands was announced after the Tokyo press had adopted a sharper tone in the French Indo-China situation. The newspaper Ashai raised the question of Japanese control of "important points."

[A Hong Kong dispatch June 19 said the French Indo-China Government was reported to have banned shipments on the Yunnan Railway, one of the main arteries for the supply of war materials to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.]

Barriers Drop

TIENTSIN, June 20 (AP)—Thousands of shouting persons all but danced in the streets today when the barbed-wire shackles of the Japanese military blockade were dropped for the first time in one year and six days.

Lieut.-Gen. Masaharu Homma, Commander of the Japanese garrison, personally watched the opening of the barriers.

At one important French Concession border point, General Homma ceremoniously announced the opening to a crowd of several thousand persons of all nationalities.

His staff, with a detachment of troops, sang the Japanese National Anthem, then bowed toward the Imperial Palace in Tokyo while the crowd fretted.

When the barriers were removed a shout of relief welled up.

Then the crowd rushed through without restriction—some of them undoubtedly for the first time in a year.

General Homma warned, however, that the opening of the barrier on the British and French Concessions, resulting from new agreements among the three nations, was a trial measure.

"Although activities of Communists and anti-Japanese elements within the concessions has lessened considerably, we still are unable to state that they have been eliminated completely," he said.

"It requires a little more time before the concessions will be completely free of these disturbing elements."

He reserved the right of the Japanese to resume restrictions should "signs following their removal indicate an imperative need for the resumption of such action."

His statement said the brick "searching sheds"—where foreigners have been required to strip during search of their possessions—would be "removed gradually," and that sentries would remain at the barriers, which had been electrified, to check on the volume of traffic.

The curfew on traffic between midnight and 6 a. m. is to be removed immediately, along with all restrictions on movements of persons in and out of the two foreign areas.

Island Accord

TOKYO, June 20 (AP)—A reliable source said that Germany had reiterated its assurances to Japan it would not demand back its former South Sea island possessions mandated to Japan under the Treaty of Versailles.

These islands, the Marshals, Carolines, and Mariannes, lie east of the Philippines north of the equator.

Germany 'Approves' Monroe Stand by U. S.

BERLIN, June 20 (AP)—Authorized German sources said today that the United States' note invoking the Monroe Doctrine is in accord with the German conception of "America for Americans and Europe for Europeans."

These quarters said they saw "nothing sensational" in the note, delivered to Germany and other belligerents, informing them that the United States will not countenance any change of territory in the Americas from one non-American sovereignty to another.

Troops Greeted By Shakespeare

LONDON, June 20 (AP)—When Geoffrey Shakespeare, British Parliamentary Secretary for the Dominions, was making his speech, welcoming the newly arrived Australian and New Zealand expeditionary force, a soldier turned to a bystander and asked, "Who is that speaking?"

"Shakespeare," he was told.

"Thanks," he replied, "I thought it was Charles Dickens."

Mohammedans Plan Growth Of Doctrines Among Chinese

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China — After more than a year of existence, the Islamic Cultural Society feels itself firmly entrenched as an integral part of free China's constructive efforts and is mapping out a program of increased activity among the 20,000,000 Mohammedans of the country.

Strictly speaking, there are only two religions—in the sense of a faith requiring public profession of belief, in China. They are Christianity and Mohammedanism Confucianism is regarded as more a system of philosophy than a religion, and Taoism and Buddhism have intermingled and diluted to a great degree, although Buddhism in particular is still close to the daily lives of many millions of Chinese.

Mohammedanism, which is believed to have been first introduced into China actually within the lifetime of the Prophet, is found in virtually every province in China, but it is strongest in free China. Whatever may be the remotest origins of Islam in China, it is certain that this faith was carried into northwestern China about 711 A. D., coming overland by way of Chinese Turkestan. About 750 A. D. it reached another part of China by sea, being brought to Canton by Arab traders.

Today the principal centers are the northwestern provinces of Sinkiang, Ningsia, Kansu and Shensi, and the southwestern province of Yunnan which includes the vital city of Yunnanfu—railhead of the line from French Indo-China and terminus of the highway leading to the rail connection into Burma.

The Moslems do not get much publicity anywhere, but they have tended to emerge from obscurity year by year, a progress especially noticeable since the development of the present national crisis. General Pai Chung-hsi, famed Kwangsi military leader, is among the several important Chinese who are Mohammedans, although within the inner circle of the National Government it is Christianity which plays the leading religious role.

Christians within the Government include General and Madam Chiang Kai-shek and others connected with or within the Soong family, including Dr. L. H. Kung, Finance Minister and husband of the eldest of the three Soong sisters, as well as Dr. Hollington K. Tong, in charge of the International Department of the Publicity Ministry, and a large number of others.

The Mohemmedans' attitude has been conservative in all respects, and during the pre-republic days they were particularly retiring—due, it is said, to machinations of the Manchus in capitalizing petty differences between the Moslems and non-Moslems. But the republican stand for equality and freedom of worship caused the Mohammedans to take a more conspicuous part in affairs, and the present period of emergency has led to increasing steps to strengthen the Moslem faith. A special field lies in the tightening of ties between free China and the wealthy overseas Chinese who happen to be Mohammedans.

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Monroe Doctrine's Force Hinges on Navy Expansion

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. N. Retired
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Recognizing Theodore Roosevelt's dictum that "the Monroe Doctrine is as strong as the Navy and no stronger," the United States has done two things at once. It has coupled its warning to the belligerents against encroachment in the Western Hemisphere with proposals for the strongest fleet that the world has ever seen.

But a third step is vitally important.

For a $4,000,000,000 naval program cannot be carried out at once. Two hundred additional ships in various categories, totaling some 1,425,000 tons, cannot be built over night. It takes time to equip them and time to train the necessary personnel, as well as to provide the plant expansion which would cost more than $200,000,000.

The result is that it has become vitally necessary to push the ships now under construction to speedy completion.

"Fairly Adequate Protection"

The fact is, fortunately, that the Navy today is in fairly adequate condition to give the United States the protection it needs. However, "fairly adequate" defense is still less than complete security. And it thus behooves the country to improve every golden minute in the prosecution of its immediate naval program as well as its long range plans.

In the period from the Washington Disarmament Agreement to 1933 little money was available for other than urgent repairs. Alterations and improvements were largely unprovided for at a time when many naval accessories such as radio and fire-control were undergoing tremendous changes. But worst of all was the reduction in the funds provided for personnel and fuel.

As a result of this economy, maneuvers were restricted and many ships had to be placed out of commission, while those that were continued in service had to adapt their organizations to function with crews of from 75 to 85 per cent of the complements necessary for efficient operation, and the orderly procedure for providing trained replacements for personnel leaving the service was seriously impeded. In 1928 the funds provided allowed the Navy an enlisted strength of only some 72,000 men.

The Navy emerged from the Washington Conferenee of 1922 weak in certain types of ships essential to a well rounded fighting force, notably in cruiser strength.

Fortunate in Aviation

By persistent representations, the Navy, during the lean years, managed to obtain authorizations for building 23 cruisers, but was able to obtain funds for beginning only 19 of them. These authorizations came about largely because Congress had begun to sense that "disarmament by example" could only succeed in a world which would continue to make genuine constructive contributions to international pacification.

The United States Navy early realized the possibilities of aviation at sea. This realization was most fortunate, as a splendid beginning had been made in this arm before the Navy felt the impact of armament limitation, and despite the enforced economies during the years when the Navy continued in an almost static state, sufficient funds were secured, usually at the expense of other important naval activities, to continue vital experiments and keep naval aviation abreast of the times.

For 11 years the United States refrained from laying down new ships to replace those which had, according to the terms of the Disarmament Treaty, become overage. It had, year by year, steadily reduced the number of enlisted men, and the Navy had dropped from first place to a doubtful second in the navies of the world. In underage combatant ships, the record was even worse, as the United States Navy stood below those of Britain, France, and Japan.

Against such a background, fell, in 1933, the shadows of coming events, and the United States has the best reasons to congratulate itself that these shadows were correctly interpreted as coming from the sinister doctrine that might makes right.

Reluctantly, the leader in "disarmament by example" abandoned the role of exemplar and set about remedying the defects existing in its navy.

'Treaty Strength' Was Goal

In 1933, the President allocated, from an emergency fund at his disposal, sufficient money to begin construction of 32 of the 135 combatant ships needed to bring the Navy to treaty strength.

The term "treaty strength" had long been an apothegm in Washington. It had represented the ultimate the Navy hoped to obtain in the way of ships, and was anathema to the swarm of professional propagandists who lobbied in the interests of the various "peace - at - any - price" societies, some of which probably were financed from foreign sources.

In 1934, Congress authorized a program of construction that would not only allow the treaty strength of 1,262,068 tons being attained, but would permit it being maintained as ships became overage.

It is important to note the latter feature, because a considerable lapse of time ensues between a ship being authorized and being ready to take its place in the fleet. Since 1933, 532,000 tons of combatant ships have been laid down, of which 373,745 tons have been completed. In the meantime, 431,760 tons of other ships have become overage.

As a result of the outbreak of the present war in Europe, Congress recently enacted legislation that cast treaty strength into the discard by raising the authorized tonnage of combatant ships to 1,724,480, and stepped the enlisted strength up to 150,000. However, at the present time these are paper ships.

Battle Efficiency Excellent

The battle efficiency of the United States Navy is excellent, the morale is unexampled, and the scientific qualities of its equipment are unequaled. However, there are many glaring deficiencies due to neglect over a period of years.

The 15 battleships are from 16 to 27 years old. None possesses the speed or the compartmentation to be found in modern battleships. Because the United States leaned backward in observing a quirk in the Disarmament Treaty, the main batteries of the battleships New York, Texas, and Arkansas have insufficient range.

Ten new battleships have been authorized, of which six are in various stages of construction, but the other four have not advanced beyond the planning room. Two new battleships have been launched during the last few weeks, but at the prevailing rate of construction, they will not be ready to commission before 1942.

In cruiser, destroyer, and submarine strength, the Navy is better off, but it is exceedingly weak in auxiliaries such as repair ships, tankers, and submarine, seaplane, and destroyer tenders.

The greatest needs of the Navy at present are speed in the construction of new ships and additional shore facilities.

In the interests of speeding up construction, the provisions contained in certain laws affecting labor that tend to slow down the building of ships should be relaxed, and legislation should be enacted to prevent strikes affecting naval construction or the manufacture of equipment for the Navy. Provisions to assign priority in needed materials, and changes in laws governing the awarding of naval contracts are also needed.

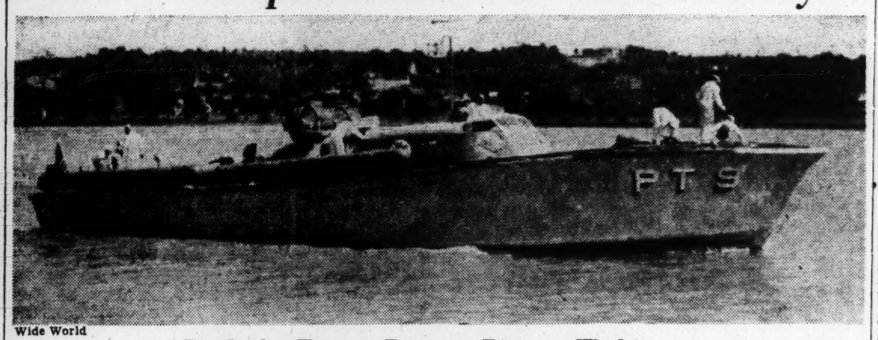
Ashore, the Navy requires additional shipbuilding ways, dry docks, repair facilities, and advanced bases.

And last, but not least, the public should have systematic indoctrination in the need for and the needs of the Navy. It must be made to realize that a modern navy cannot be improvised, that it is expensive, but that the protection it provides covers the entire country and not merely the seaboards.

Furthermore, the Navy is not interested in politics and should not be made a matter of partisan controversy.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

U. S. 'Mosquito Boats' for British Navy



Wide World

Ready for Test on Potomac River at Washington

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP)—A motor torpedo boat of the type of the high-speed craft released by the Navy for sale to Great Britain was inspected on the Potomac River yesterday by Navy technicians.

The vessel is approximately 70 feet long, has exceeded 45 knots in speed trials, and is equipped with tubes to discharge torpedoes in sudden raids.

The Navy last year acquired a single vessel from the designer, Hubert Scott Paine. It later awarded a $5,000,000 contract for 23 similar craft to the Electric Boat Company, Groton, Conn.

The 23 include 11 torpedo boats and 12 submarine chasers. Ten each of the two types are to be turned over to the British by the manufacturer as they are completed.

Treasure Island Is Proposed As U. S. Military Air Base

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Conversion of Treasure Island, jewel-like city of San Francisco Bay, into a military air base at the close of the Golden Gate International Exposition in September seems probable under plans for national defense.

Strong hints that the island might be taken over by the Government have been released by two public officials, Capt. Bernard M. Doolin, Manager of Mills Field, San Francisco Municipal Airport, and E. G. Cahill, Manager of the City's Public Utilities Commission, which holds the grant on Treasure Island from the State of California.

Captain Doolin explained that while the city hoped it would soon grow to need the additional municipal air terminal on Treasure Island that "any" airport was subject to Government control in an emergency. He agreed with Mr. Cahill that the idea of a military air base in the center of San Francisco Bay seemed "a good idea" and "logical."

It is pointed out that under such a plan the Government would own 800 acres in the center of the Bay, 400-acre, man-made Treasure Island, which is connected by a roadway to 400-acre Yerba Buena Island, now owned by the United States Navy. Complete electric, gas, water and drainage services are already provided on these islands.

In addition, it is pointed out that Treasure Island's temporary exhibit buildings could easily be utilized as barracks. Two hangars of Pan American Airways on the island are permanent structures. Other practical points are that the Government already owns everything strategic in the Bay area from Alcatraz, site of a Federal prison, to Mare Island Navy Yard and the Alameda Naval Air Station.

Mr. Cahill said that if Treasure Island should be wanted by the Government, a special act of the California Legislature would be required, since the terms of the grant to the city provided that the island be used for a municipal airport. In an emergency, he felt such a legal barrier could easily be overcome.

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Sitka Spruce Felled For Plane Output

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—As Canada speeds its warplane production and pilot training, some 600 men are busily engaged in the British Columbia woods cutting "Sitka spruce" for the plane manufacturers.

Light in weight, tough and with remarkable shock-absorbing qualities, this spruce specimen found principally in the northern and rocky Queen Charlotte Islands, is claimed to be free from warping, twisting and with a minimum of shrinkage.

Millions of feet were exported from the Northwest woods during the World War. Production by the 14 companies now engaged in this work in British Columbia is expected to reach 50,000,000 feet this year.

Canada's Flour

OTTAWA—Flour production in Canada during February amounted to 1,246,798 barrels as against 1,037,466 barrels in February 1939, while exports totalled 559,338 barrels compared with 290,766 barrels.

"In quietness and in confidence shall be your strength"

The frontiers of America have ever been the measure of our nation's greatness. First into the wilderness went the lean hard men . . . the pioneers . . . and after them came the builders. The frontiers moved westward over the plains, and over the mountains. Behind those frontiers, America grew. Farms were staked out. Great cities sprang up. Until at last steel towers faced out over the once remote and distant Pacific.

Today, in a world troubled by shifting ideals and blurring faiths, there are some among us whose vision may be perplexed . . . whose perspective may no longer comprehend evanescent horizons . . . to whom the American frontier is a thing of the past only. But our frontier has not vanished. Only the old frontier is gone.

There are today new frontiers behind which America will grow to even greater heights. These frontiers are the challenge to initiative, to courage, to vision. The pioneers among us who go out towards these frontiers of the mind and of the spirit bear with them the future of America. *America's past has been great because of confidence in the future. Our future is secure while that confidence remains with the people of this nation.*

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War Profits Issue at Front in Washington

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 20—As the Senate passed "the biggest peacetime tax increase in history" by 75 votes to 5 yesterday the question of war profiteering became acute before another Senate committee, and a new development of national defense opened up likely to rouse increasing controversy as time goes on.

The Administration is already actively making plans for some form of compulsory governmental service for young people which—while it will not be strictly military—may take young men from the homes for prescribed periods for service of the State. In view of this "conscription of youth" it is being asked here whether the corollary of "conscription of wealth" will be imposed.

It is too big a question to be settled immediately, but already Congressmen are thinking in different terms and one of the thorniest matters in a long time has been released to parallel the current emotional debates over war and national defense.

The tax bill passed yesterday by the Senate which now goes to conference in the House would raise annually an estimated $1,007,000,000 and carries an amendment offered by Senator Robert La Follette (Prog.) of Wisconsin, adopted 41 to 31 which goes directly to the question of war profits.

Would Take Effect Automatically

This is an excess profits tax provision designed to cut down the gains which might be made by manufacturers in the defense measure. Not only that but the Senate added, 51 to 28, the intricate Connally "take the profits out of war" bill which practically eliminates war profits altogether in the event of a declaration of war. Senator Connally explained that his provision would take effect automatically in the event of war, and that it had been passed upon by the Treasury's experts and he argued that although drastic it would not prevent the industrial war machine from functioning.

Whatever the action of the Senators, the forecasts were frequent here that the La Follette and Connally amendments would be eliminated in conference with the House. Undoubtedly the Legislature will be guided by the White House in the matter and will not accept a bill which they feel may detract from the pace of national defense.

Limited Profit on Ships

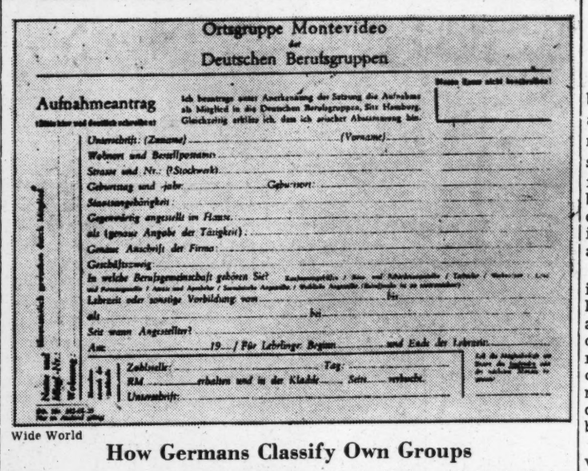
The Senate sidetracked the war profits bill which the famous Nye Munitions Investigation Committee produced yesterday, as too drastic. Also in pursuance of Administration policy it threw out economy provisions advocated by Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia which would in one form have required a flat 10 per cent reduction in nonmilitary expenses of the Government.

While the Senate was debating this matter of war profits the Senate Naval Affairs Committee it was learned had limited to 7 per cent the profits on construction of ships and aircraft under the emergency speed-up program and thereby today brought complaints and warnings from the National Defense Advisory Commission and from the Army and Navy.

These complaints had the effect of bringing counterretorts from members of the Committee, as they listened to evidence which indicated a slowing down of defense activity if manufacturers and shipyards did not receive substantial remuneration. In the past the profits under the law have been limited to 10 per cent on ships and 12 per cent on aircraft.

These limitations have been imposed since 1934. Now the Senate Committee version would reduce the possible profit to 7 per cent. It is over this reduction, and the countercomments of the members of the Senate Committee that the controversy turns. Public opinion will doubtless have much to do in deciding this as other matters now troubling Congress.

Nazi Tactics in Latin America


Ortsgruppe Montevideo der Deutschen Berufsgruppen

Aufnahmeantrag

Ich beantrage unter Anerkennung der Satzung die Aufnahme als Mitglied in die Deutschen Berufsgruppen, Sitz Hamburg. Gleichzeitig erkläre ich, dass ich arischer Abstammung bin.

Unterschrift: (Zuname) (Vorname)

Wohnort und Berufsposition

Strasse und Nr.: (Stockwerk)

Geburtstag und -jahr: Geburtsort:

Staatsangehörigkeit:

Gegenwärtig angestellt im Firma:

als (genaue Angabe der Tätigkeit)

Genaue Anschrift der Firma:

Geschäftszweig:

In welche Berufsgemeinschaft gehören Sie?

Lehrzeit oder sonstige Vorbildung von bis

als bei

Seit wann Angestellter?

Am 19.... / Für Lehrlinge: Beginn und Ende der Lehrzeit:

Zahlstelle: Tag:

RM erhalten und in der Kladde Seite verbucht.

Unterschrift:

Wide World

How Germans Classify Own Groups

The registration card by which Germans in Uruguay indicate their professional or trade qualifications for use of Labor Front is headed "Montevideo District Group of the German Professional Groups." The small type at the top of the form designates Hamburg as the headquarters of the organization, and requires the applicant to declare that he is of Aryan descent.

The questions asked, in addition to the usual matters of birthplace, age, and citizenship, and the exact name of the firm in which the applicant is employed, include information as to the applicant's special technical qualifications. Seven classifications are listed in which applicants are asked to indicate their employment group. These significantly include a "seamanship" classification, in addition to the usual classes of salesman, agricultural worker, and even housewife.

Parliament Studies Defense in Secret

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 20—With Nazi bombings striking deeper into Britain each night, Parliament is meeting today in a momentous session to hear the Government's plan for combating the full German blast and to press for still more drastic measures to increase the island's defense against invasion and air attack.

This second secret session during the war, postponed from the hectic days of the Dunkirk evacuation, is primarily intended as an opportunity for the Government to reassure members of Parliament on the strength of its home defense measures. But it seems that political reputations are again in the balance.

The heat of political feeling, which flared up in an indignant outburst over British shortcomings, particularly in equipment, as revealed by the Flanders battle, has not been entirely quenched despite appeals from Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Mr. Clement R. Attlee, Lord Privy Seal, not to make the secret session an occasion for recriminations. Some members in all parties, who fully recognize the vital necessity of national unity and of the paramount importance of getting on with the jobs in the present critical situation, nevertheless are not satisfied that the Nation can exert its full might while there remain in office Cabinet ministers who were associated with the grevious failures in the recent past.

Churchill Criticized

Even Mr. Churchill is not outside criticism from some parliamentary circles. While his speech in Commons on June 18 was hailed as striking a magnificent note of encouragement to the British morale after the disastrous news from France, his subsequent delivery of almost the identical words over the radio to the greater part of the world was felt to have fallen below the high standard of other fighting Churchill utterances.

Members of Parliament do not attempt to gauge how the debate will develop. A number of military members who, after experiencing the Flanders battle and the Dunkirk evacuation were determined to voice their grievances, have returned to military duty. But there are others in Commons backed by a certain amount of public resentment that the nation has been misled by its political leaders, who are ready to speak for them.

Nevertheless, the majority of Commons is expected to adhere to the main purpose of the debate, namely, a constructive survey of home defense. Many useful suggestions of how to make the British Isles still more impregnable are expected to emerge.

Lloyd George Suggested

Mr. David Lloyd George, it is understood, will submit detailed plans affecting not only the military but also diplomatic strategy. Britain's World War Prime Minister is being spoken of as the most likely new addition to strengthen the Cabinet, but his action is thought to depend to a considerable extent on the outcome of the debate and the extent to which the Government shows its readiness to profit from criticisms and suggestions.

Some 50 members of Parliament of all parties met privately on June 19, under the chairmanship of Mr. Clement Davies, to approve a series of resolutions for strengthening the defenses. These resolutions, which are expected to become a prominent feature of the debate, are said to include proposals for enrolling the whole population for defense and for appointing a special minister to deal with "fifth column" activities.

Cheer for Britain

LONDON, June 20 (AP)—Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper, Britain's Minister of Information, assured the people of the British Empire yesterday that the United States was behind them in their battle against Germany.

Speaking in a radiocast to the Empire and the world while the announcement of Germany's terms for a French surrender was awaited, he stated that "the Government and the people" of the United States "are our friends."

"We have it from their own President that they are redoubling their efforts to provide us with all the means that we desire for the prosecution of the war," he said.

With supplies from the United States and South America available, he said, Britain had an "inexhaustible source" which made it necessary only for Britain to hold off the invader for a few months before the tide would turn in its favor.

He declared that the defeat of the French was not the first time "a great nation has been defeated and has recovered from the defeat."

Swiss Expect War's End Soon

ROME, June 20 (AP)—Hostilities between France and the German-Italian alliance are expected to cease Friday or at the latest Saturday, said a Bern, Switzerland, dispatch to the official Stefani news agency today.

The French plenipotentiaries have had a meeting with German representatives in a place not mentioned, said Stefani, adding that the French envoys have left the meeting place for Bordeaux, temporary French capital.

[Berlin, blaming "the difficulties of news" transmission via Spain, said a French Government communication naming France's peace plenipotentiaries did not reach the German Government until 1 a. m. today.

"It could be transmitted to the Führer only at 4 a. m.," the radiocast said.

"The High Command thereupon gave the necessary instructions immediately and made preparations for receiving the French armistice delegation."]

Terms 'Too Harsh'

BERLIN, June 20 (AP)—The German radio, in a cryptic report, declared that "members of the French Government are not at all agreed on the question of laying down arms." The report came amid unconfirmed rumors that France has learned the gist of the Axis terms, found them too harsh for the Nation's honor, and resolved to fight on.

These reports said President Lebrun and members of his Government were ready to flee to Algiers, North Africa, to carry on the war from there, even if German troops capture all France.

[Reports from the French front showed no indication of strengthened resistance against the continuing German advance.]

Radio Is Silent

NEW YORK, June 20 (AP)—The Bordeaux Lafayette Station of Paris Mondial, official French short-wave radio, has not been heard from since 1:55 a. m., E. S. T., today, the Columbia Broadcasting System reported.

Normally, Columbia's listening station picked up five frequencies from France. Three went off the air when the Germans captured Paris. The other two had continued from Bordeaux.

The Associated Press continued to receive dispatches from its staff in Bordeaux, however.

Cabinet Meets

BORDEAUX, France, June 20—(AP)—The French Council of Ministers met for an hour and a half this morning with President Lebrun, but the official communiqué on the meeting did not give the reason for the session.

Tina's Her Name: All's Well

SOLOTHURN, Switzerland (AP)—The youngest member of the Truoz-Saluz family of Solothurn, Switzerland, is named Tina and if you think it's easy to name a little girl Tina in Solothurn, listen to this:

It took one year and six months to do it. It took a decision of the Swiss Supreme Court at Bern overruling decisions of the court of the Canton and Republic of Solothurn and of the city fathers of the City of Solothurn.

John Truoz-Saluz, a carpenter who came originally from the Alpine valleys of the Grey Federation, one of the eastern mountain Cantons, is of Romansch stock and is proud of it. He walked into the registry office of Solothurn and informed the clerk that he had a brand new daughter and her name was Tina.

The clerk got out his well-worn copy of Duden, the official German language spelling and name encyclopedia, and shook his head.

By Solothurn cantonal law (comparable to United States state law in standing) nobody could legally bear a given name which was not listed in Duden. Tina was not there.

The clerk suggested "Tinka" and similar names. The head of the house of Truoz-Saluz refused. Father appealed to the Municipal Council which rejected his appeal. He appealed to the Cantonal Supreme Court and they rejected it, too. Then he wrote numerous letters to the authorities of his home Canton and sat down to await developments.

He didn't have to wait long. The inhabitants of the Romansch valley are a proud people whose language is recognized as one of the Swiss national languages. They brook no insults from the German-speaking cantons and this they considered an insult.

Under the war-cry of "Romansch names for Romansch children" the press of the Grey Federation went forth to battle with long editorials. The Italian-speaking Swiss backed them up and the French-speaking section of Switzerland joined in.

Famed lawyers took up the case and carried it into the chambers of the Federal Supreme Court. There distinguished jurists finally decided that an original citizen of one canton had the right to name his children what he pleased despite the laws of his adopted canton.

One-Man Head Urged on Defense

CHICAGO, June 20 (AP)—Presidential appointment of a "chief co-ordinator" for the Nation's military preparedness effort was recommended last night by Gen Charles G. Dawes, former Vice-President and World War Chief of Supply Procurement for the American Expeditionary Force.

The chief co-ordinator should be a leading industrial expert, General Dawes said, and empowered to issue, with Presidential approval, co-ordinating orders having the effect of executive regulations over the routine business organization of governmental departments and establishments and their heads. Directly under the President, he would carry out "the military principle of the central command."

Super-Dry Dock At N. Y. Indorsed

NEW YORK, June 20 (AP)—Construction of a super-drydock in New York Harbor as recommended by the Navy Department has been approved by President Roosevelt.

The proposed structure would be a "service station" 1,100 feet long to accommodate 45,000-ton battleships and the largest liners built or building.

Howard S. Cullman, Vice-Chairman of the Port of New York Authority, announced that the President had advised him he had approved transmission of the Navy's recommendation to Congress.

Under the plan, the Government would advance one half the entire cost, not exceeding $7,000,000, the Port Authority to finance the remainder on a self-liquidating basis.

Mexico to Quadruple Armies; Credit From U. S. Reported

MEXICO, D. F., June 20 (AP)—A high source declared today that President Cardenas had approved a program which would more than quadruple Mexico's armed forces with the aid of the United States.

This source asserted that within a few weeks a credit of more than $10,000,000 from the United States would be made available to the Mexican Government to carry out this expansion under 60 technical experts from the United States Army and Navy.

Additional millions would be allocated later by the Mexican Finance Ministry, it was reported.

The United States Government was said to be determined that Mexico should not be used as an avenue of invasion by an aggressor power, and it was understood that the American credits would be made available on generous terms.

The American determination was said to have been communicated to President Cardenas before Tuesday's Cabinet session, at which universal military training and "other defense measures" were indorsed for submission next month to an extraordinary session of Congress.

This defense program was reported on high authority to include:

Increase of the Standing Army to more than 300,000. The Mexican Army now counts 112,000 men, including those on reserve lists.

Increase of the Officer Corps by approximately 10,000, of whom 1,000 would be sent to American Army centers for special training.

Acquisition of six destroyers from the United States to strengthen the Mexican Navy.

Establishment of air bases at strategic points around Puerto Mexico, Acapulco, Tampico, Salina Cruz, Veracruz and Quintana Roo

Improvement of port facilities at Veracruz, Puerto Mexico, and Salina Cruz—including deepening of channels, new wharves and repair and supply facilities.

Rapid completion of Mexico's section of the Pan-American Highway and improvement of roads so that motorized troops could be moved swiftly between Mexico City and Veracruz and Acapulco.

Leasing of the railway across the Tehuantepec Isthmus in Southern Mexico to the United States with the understanding the latter would put the line in usable condition. Cost of repairing the railroad was estimated at $5,000,000.

Argentina to Act

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, June 20 (AP)—The Argentine Government sent to Congress today a rearmament program calling for expenditure of 600,000,000 pesos (about $180,000,000) for expansion of the nation's defenses.

Of this sum, 110,000,000 pesos (about $3,300,000) would be spent for aviation forces.

The program is in three bills—one assigning the funds for purchase of about 400 warplanes and airport equipment for night flying; another recommending acquisition of antiaircraft and field artillery, machine ugns and elements for communications, engineering and pontoon units, and the third setting up a central body to co-ordinate production of war materials.

The Navy General Staff is studying a program for enlarging the war fleet through purchase of a 5,000-ton light cruiser, several gunboats, submarines, and coastal artillery.

'Vast Plot' in Spain

LONDON, June 20 (AP)—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Madrid said that Madrid police had announced yesterday the discovery of a vast plot affecting a large part of Spain. Numerous arrests and seizure of large quantities of bombs, guns, and ammunition were reported.

Visas for Bermuda

HAMILTON, Bermuda, June 20 (AP)—A Government regulation published yesterday requires all persons landing in Bermuda after July 8 to have passports.

Non-British visitors also will require consular visas.

Identification cards will be issued to all Bermudans over 16.

Havens For British Children

Continued from Page 1

eration of standards of living, type of schools, and climate of reception areas and so on. Each area would get a cross-section of British citizenship.

Clothes will be provided. Children will be accompanied by staffs but not by any parents—with the possible exception of mothers who are soldiers' widows. Migrants will go to individual families.

There will be no direct financial transaction between households sending children and those receiving them. Contributions are to be collected under arrangements now in force in connection with the Government's evacuation scheme within Britain's shores, and money thus collected, plus the Government's subsidy toward the children's maintenance, will be remitted in lump sums at intervals to appropriate authorities overseas.

One of the most disturbing influences adversely affecting the success of Britain's first big internal evacuation ("sabotaged" because the children drifted homeward in a steady stream when month after month passed without serious air raids) was the mothers who were evacuated with children under five.

Many easily imagined that difficulties would arise when a home contains two "mothers," both concerned with the welfare of the same child or children, but these snags cannot occur in connection with overseas evacuation since the general principle is that the children shall make the journey accompanied only by official escorts, with few special exceptions.

In addition the British children, it is planned, will include some youngsters from former Allied nations now in Britain as refugees in so far as overseas countries are prepared to receive them. Application on their behalf is made through the local authority responsible for housing them to the appropriate Consuls, and thence to the Children's Overseas Reception Board. The nationalities involved are Belgian, French, Czechoslovak, Dutch, Norwegian and Polish.

Tank 'Bear Trap' Urged for Defense

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP)—Amid the country's plans for national defense, inventors are flooding the Patent Office with ideas ranging from bear traps for enemy tanks to a proposal for enlisting whales in a war against submarines.

Every week brings a new batch of ideas which the Patent Office calls impractical and which it rejects.

The tank trap suggestion came from a man who said he had spent years trapping bears and big game, and that a huge steel trap would work just as well on a tank as on a grizzly.

The whale plans came from a man who said that whales could be captured, equipped with submarine-fouling armor, and released to raise havoc with the enemy.

Another man said he had a machine which could be installed at strategic points and when a "fifth columnist" came along with a concealed map, the machine would sound an alarm. This was called a "map detector."

Still another rejected invention called for an apparatus which, it was claimed, not only would catch bombs dropped from the air but would douse them in water.

A man who wouldn't go into detail said he had an idea for an anti-dive bomber. The general theory behind it was a machine shooting out such a strong current of air that a plane couldn't dive into it.

One inventor had a plan for important highways to be mined with gadgets which would cause nails to rise out of the pavement and puncture the tires of enemy motorcycle riders.

New Tank Called 'Trench on Wheels'

ATLANTA, Ga., June 20 (AP)—The Atlanta Constitution says plans for a monster 100-ton tank more effective than anything yet designed in mechanical warfare, have been submitted to the United States War Department by a Georgia Tech military engineer.

The paper says plans and specifications for the proposed tank, described as a "trench on wheels," were prepared by Maj. A. A. Case, Associate Superintendent of shops at the Georgia School of Technology. Major Case would not confirm nor deny the Constitution's story.

The paper said the tank would be armed with 75-millimeter cannon, and would carry defensive armor from five to six inches thick. It would be approximately 20 per cent larger than the great Nazi tanks.

Friendship Aids In Refugee Study

WINCHESTER, Va., June 20 (AP)—What the Mayor of Winchester, Virginia, said to the Mayor of Winchester, England, years ago, helped to establish a friendship that may result in this Virginia town becoming the home of three English children for the duration of the war.

Arthur T. Edmonds, former Mayor of the English town, has requested Dr. Charles R. Anderson, Mayor of Virginia's Winchester, to provide a home here for his children, Betty, Gwendolyn and Roger Edmonds, in age ranging downward from about 15 years.

Dr. Anderson, who visited the Edmonds family four years ago, was communicating with authorities to determine what could be done toward meeting the request.

Americans Flee Rumania

BUCHARIST, Rumania, June 20 (AP)—The American Legation was thronged yesterday by men, women and children seeking passage on the American Export liner Exmoor, sailing from Constanta, Rumania, for New York on June 24. The 4,999-ton Exmoor may be the last vessel on which Americans may sail from this part of the world during the European war.

Experiment Pushed On Electric Gun

DALLAS, Texas, June 20 (AP)—A flashless electric machine gun may become available to the United States Army.

A Pittsburgh manufacturing company will supply the weapon and attempt to perfect it. The gun is the invention of Virgil Rigsby of Hull, Texas. Still in the experimental stage, the gun has a muzzle velocity of 400 feet a second.

B. D. Atwell, engineer for the Pittsburgh firm's plant here, said the principle of the gun is sound but "it will take a much higher muzzle velocity to make a war weapon of the gun."

Magnetic coils jerk the bullets through the gun barrel. The coils may be operated from batteries or from a power line.

Concealed troops with electric machine guns could silently operate against enemy troops, who would find it difficult to spot the machine gunners.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The Fair American

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

Chapter Twelve

Captain Patterson did not go to bed when the jury mast had been rigged and the brig once more answered to her helm in the quieting sea.

It was just as he gave a last look about him at mainsail and jury sail, at the still littered deck and the unshaven crew, without sleep whose words drifted away mixed with the howling of the wind, that his glance by habit swung outward to the sky and the sea beyond.

"What is that sail, mister?" he asked the mate sharply.

"I believe she's a frigate, sir," Mr. Bliss replied. "I've noticed her for the last hour and I believe she's following us."

When Mrs. Deborah came on deck with Sally late that morning she was instantly aware that something new was in the air. She looked about her. The soaking decks sent forth a cold sea smell and the Fair American had a battered look, with part of the rail gone where the foremast had crashed through it, and water-darkened sail cloth and spars lashed near the fo'castle.

But the sails were all spread, and the ship, while moving more awkwardly under her improvised rigging, was bowling along with a stiff breeze. The crew, though haggard, were working steadily putting things to rights but she noticed that they glanced often aft, and Mr. Bliss, passing her with a bow and a "good morning, ma'am," had been singing a hymn under his breath, always with him a sign of trouble, but whether over or to come, she was not quite sure.

"See, Aunt Debby, the rainbow," said Sally. She looked about for the rainbow over miles of sliding rather oily-looking sea. They were in sunshine, but far-off there was a blown column of rain and there, almost directly in their wake, she saw the full radiant arch of a rainbow touching the sea on each side, with a ship sailing straight through it as though through some magic gate. Porpoises were playing in the waves near them, curvetting into view, and then rolling out of sight again with a wild gaiety that quickened Mrs. Deborah's breath to watch. "Child," she said softly the color coming into her face with pleasure, "it is almost worth the storm to see the ocean like this."

Uneasy Hours

Andrew ran up and the children chattered as usual, but still Mrs. Deborah could not put from her spirit a sense of oppression. She saw her husband studying the other vessel through his glass, and then talking with the mate, frowning. She wanted to ask him what the trouble was, but held herself back. He would tell her when it was time for her to know.

She saw Zekell Daniels, the bos'n, go aft and caught his words.

"The men are afraid she's British. They don't want anything to happen to Dan Forrest, not after his climbing to the mainmast head."

"You tell them if any man is taken off this vessel I'll follow him round the world till I get him back," said Captain Patterson, speaking loudly.

She saw the bos'n take off his sailor's hat and bow.

"The men will thank you, sir," he said gratefully, going forward again. She saw the captain's eye on the sails. Soon the mate was

The Story So Far

By a strange combination of circumstances, Pierre, son of a French royalist, found himself working as cabin boy on the ship Fair American, bound homeward from Brest, France, to Boston. Its master, Captain Patterson, had brought with him on the voyage his wife, Deborah, and Sally and Andrew—all old friends of ours. Pierre, Sally and Andrew were fast becoming good friends. The French boy was looking forward to meeting an uncle in the new country to which the Revolution in his own land was driving him.

giving orders to bend a topsail on the jurymast, but there was an ominous creaking of the wood that made the captain order it down again.

The Fair American was crippled. Her best speed was not enough. Even Mrs. Deborah could see that the ship which she had thought so beautiful was drawing up on them, and now it seemed terrible to her as a white monster, though she didn't yet understand why it should.

"You don't hear what we say to you, Aunt Debby," Sally complained at her elbow, "why do you keep looking back at that sail?"

"I don't know, child," said Mrs. Deborah. "Because everyone else does, I suppose."

The Frigate Gains

"Is it chasing us?" asked Sally suddenly. "I do believe it is!" and before her aunt could stop her she had flashed off to the quarter deck.

"Uncle John," she begged, pulling at his sleeve, "is that ship chasing us?"

"It would seem so, Sally," said Captain Patterson a little grimly.

"But she can't catch the Fair American!" boasted Sally.

"I'm afraid she can," said the captain, "with our foremast gone anyway. But we'll see. A stern chase is a long chase. We'll wait and see what happens. Now, run back to your aunt, child."

It was a difficult day. No one could do anything except to hold all sail possible. The mate ordered the second watch below to rest, but they straggled back, one by one, to study the on-coming sail behind them.

There was a grim fascination to it that kept drawing everyone's eyes from their occupations. A rain shower passed and the carpenter brought sweet water to Mrs. Deborah which he had caught in a fold of sail-cloth for her rose-tree. Dan Forrest practiced a Yankee twang, amid some laughter, but the laughter was uneasy.

Mrs. Deborah, listening but asking no questions, gathered that most of the men thought the vessel behind them was an English frigate. A few thought she might be French, cruising for prizes from Santo Domingo. In either case the Fair American was neutral and should not be disturbed.

Noontime came and went and then slow afternoon with its varnish of bright warm light. The rain had drifted away, and the sky was nearly cloudless. They could clearly see the hull of the pursuing vessel now and the green ports, but she showed no flag to tell her nationality. Captain Patterson had gone below and shaved and put on his new uniform. Mrs. Deborah dressed the children and herself fresh and combed their hair, breeze-ruffled. The long-dreaded moment had arrived. At about four o'clock they heard a hail, but kept on.

Visitors on Board

A puff of white, a loud detonation, and a cannon shot fell into the sea off their bows, splashing the deck with water. Captain Patterson shouted, the Fair American hove to, and the bos'n ran up the American flag. Sally, standing excitedly beside Andy, felt a sudden leap of her heart as she saw its brightness take the wind. The frigate had broken out its own flag—the heavy bars of the new French Republic, and came up also into the wind.

An officer now hailed them in English ordering the captain to come aboard with his papers.

"Come aboard yourself," Captain Patterson hailed back.

Pierre was standing with the other children, beside them, yet apart from them. These were people of his own race, with only a narrow strip of water between them. He felt a sudden yearning towards them, and then a kind of dread. They were of his race, but the enemies of his father. He would not have much to hope for from their hands.

A boat had been manned and was crossing to the Fair American. The crew gazed curiously at the officer as he came aboard. He was young, and wore his uniform rather awkwardly. The four sailors remained at the oars, fending off from the side of the vessel with every wave.

Captain Patterson came forward and bowed, introducing himself.

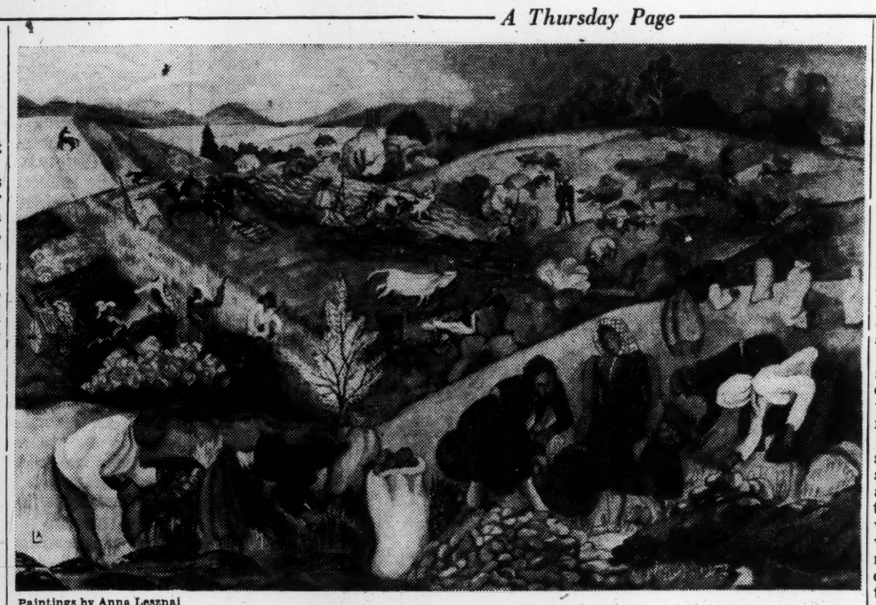
"What ship is this?" the Frenchman asked in careful English.

"The Fair American, from Providence."

"How long has she had that name?" the other went on, with a kind of sneer.

"We never have but one name to our vessels. I am from Brest bound to Bangor. If you come down to the cabin I'll show you my papers," said the captain.

(To be continued next Thursday)



Paintings by Anna Lesznai

A potato harvest scene in Hungary

The first motorbus arrives in Nisny-Hrusov, Hungary

Golden Harvest Days in Hungary

By Anna Lesznai

In painting the potato harvest, I have tried to suggest the spirit which converts this annual Hungarian chore into something of a festivity. It is the last outdoor pageant of the season before the vintage. But whereas the vintage is more for gentlefolk, potato digging concerns the poor peasant. No Hungarian peasant is without his potato field, and so when the potato picking comes along, the whole village is excited. Everybody asks everybody else, "Is it going to rain?" Even the fine manor house hums like a beehive, for there is always much other work to do at this time.

In the autumn, when the crows begin to gather, the fields of Hungary become a colorful theater of activity. Large burlap sacks dot the landscape like yellow-white landmarks. You hear chatter and laughter everywhere, and even the dogs pretend to help with the digging. Baby gets wrapped in its mother's shawl and carried out into the field, while little sister, big sister, little brother, big brother, all help Mother and Grandmother, stopping frequently to bake themselves a potato over one of the many open fires. Bags and baskets are loaded and carried to the rude, home-made wooden carts drawn by cows. In the meantime, father and grandfather are already ploughing up the earth in adjacent fields, and scattering the seed for the coming year.

The potato harvest scene is laid in Nisny-Hrusov, a village of about 800, situated on the Slovakian-Hungarian border. Here the peasants live exclusively on bread, lard, milk and potatoes. They eat meat only on holidays. Potatoes are the very element of Slovak life. They are more important than bread, and there is always much argument about them. One of the principal dishes is potatoes first boiled in water and then in sour milk. Some peasants like cottage cheese with their potatoes. As a child, I used to envy those workers in the fields, to whom their mothers and wives brought this kind of food, the year round, kept not in handsome jars covered with linen embroidered in red and white.

Simultaneous with the potato picking comes the drying of plums outdoors, when the heavy fruit trees are unburdened. The peasant digs a hole in the ground, lays a fire and arranges over it a kind of grill made of woven wire, on which the plums are placed. It is a time of give-and-take, and the gipsies especially make free with other people's crops, whether fruit or potatoes. I have often received from the villagers presents of fine pears which I later discovered came from our own garden.

Potatoes for Fuel

In Slovakia, where there is plenty of wood, the old mouldy potatoes are burned in the field, but in Hungary they are gathered for fuel and used for baking bread. Potatoes also go into bread-baking Boiled and minced, they are added to the flour. While the dough is still rising, a large bedpillow, encased in a fresh white cover, is placed over the bowl to keep the dough warm. For in most Hungarian cottages the large porcelain beehive stove is allowed to go out at night The famous puszta bread in Vienna, which is the original peasant loaf, contains potatoes.

Quite different is the Hungarian housewife from her modern American cousin, who has nothing more to do with bread than to order a loaf over the telephone! Not only does the Hungarian woman mix the dough, she even has something to say about her flour. She tells the miller just how she wants it ground, fine with small pollard, or sharp with rough pollard.

The dough is wrapped in a floured cloth and placed in a wicker basket—peasants use a red cloth, the gentry a white one. The loaves are then carried to the village baker in a wheelbarrow, or balanced on the head. The baker gives the housewife a number before he slides the loves into the oven. When the bread comes out, the bottom of the loaves has taken on the pattern of the basket weave

Bread Making an Art

Bread-making is a real art in Hungary. Good bread must be well risen and full of holes, rather like Swiss cheese. Rye,, barley and oat bread are the most popular, although the very poor eat cornbread. The Hungarian housewife usually bakes a ten-day supply of six-pound loaves at a time, and for the holidays twenty-pound loaves! We had a servant who could neither read, write or count. But she was a wonderful bread-maker. She scorned to take the baker's number. She could pick out her loaves merely by the feel and look of them.

In the market-place, the proudest figure is the bread-woman, standing behind mountains of crisp, golden loaves, and lustily singing her wares. Market-day in the town of Mihalovce, falls on a Friday and attracts many nationalities. The peasants turn it into a holiday, and combine business with pleasure. If they are having trouble of some kind, they consult their lawyer. In any case, there are always friends to visit.

You can buy most anything at these markets, from pumpkins to stoves. The autumn and spring markets are well nigh inexhaustible. The gipsies sell melons, pottery and carved, oblong, wooden bowls. The latter are used in gentlemen's households for kneading the bread-dough, but peasants use them as cradles or for bathing the baby. Mushrooms, fruit and vegetables are sold mostly by the Bulgarians, who have special irrigation systems. Peasant clothing, laces and dress materials are bought from the Jews.

Market-day in this part of the world is almost a kind of League of Nations. Slovaks, Bulgarians, Hungarians, and Carpatho-Russians all converge, coming from distances of many miles. The peasants arrive in carts drawn by horses or cows. Only gentlemen use oxen. Some peasants come by bus, although I know one woman in our village who will never trust herself to this vehicle. Every time she sees a bus coming along, she throws her apron over her face because, as she explains, it is an unnatural object.

Here you see the first private bus which ran from Kosice, forty miles away, through our village and to a town farther on. The old gentleman in the foreground has just arrived via bus, and feels very important The object in the left foreground on which a crow is perched, is a milestone. The owner of this transportation line did not fare very well. Every year he ran a smaller bus, until the last year he came along in a five-passenger car. He always wore a stovepipe hat, and people said that eventually he would appear only with his hat.

Making Your Boat Sail

The Sails Must Do Their Share

By Arthur H. Baldwin

It is a breezy day and you are sitting at the tiller of your small sailboat. White tongues are on the water and white clouds are in the sky. As you sail you can feel your small boat driving through it. What is it that gives her that drive—the wind? Partly, but that is not all; the sails must also do their share.

But the sails cannot do their full share unless they are given a chance. And in order to give them this chance you must know the rules for sails.

For instance, the cloth of your sail should be allowed to take the shape of the upper surface of an airplane's wing always, if it is to draw efficiently. That is the way it was cut, and that is the way it is supposed to set. This means that the sail should arch quite deeply inward just astern of the mast, then it should flatten out until, by the time it reaches the after edge of the sail, it is lying entirely flat. Then the wind can act on it as it acts on an airplane's wing. The flow of wind along the upper surface of an airplane's wing is what keeps the craft in the air. It is that same flow of wind across the back of a sailboat's sail that pulls the boat forward. Sailboats are pulled forward largely, not pushed, remember. If you could view a good sail from the top of the mast you would see that it always takes this shape the moment it is filled.

Watch the Shape of Your Sail

But to make your sail take this shape is not always easy, especially if you are using an ancient sail. Nevertheless, it can usually be managed if care is used whenever the sails are bent onto the mast and boom, and onto the forestay, also when a sloop is being used. New sails are cut and sewed to assume that shape, as was said before. Keep new sails in shape then by bearing the following facts in mind:

Your sails have three corners. It is at these three corners that damage can be done, particularly at the two bottom points. Whenever you fasten down the tack (the forward bottom corner) be sure to fasten it in line with the whole foot of the sail. Don't strap that corner down too hard, nor allow it to ride up the mast either. Get it in line with the whole foot and then no wrinkles will form at that point.

And the clew of the sail (this is the after bottom corner) must receive the same careful treatment if the sail is not to be damaged. Pull this corner out only so far as to make all the wrinkles disappear, then fasten it to the boom with your out-haul line. Pass another short line about the boom and up through the cringle. This will take the upward strain off the out-haul rope or fitting and thus keep the sail in place.

But the third corner of the sail still remains. It is controlled by the hoisting. First be sure that you place your halliard in the correct hole of the headboard. The forward hole is usually the safest one to use, unless your sail is already stretched. In that case use the after one. Hoist the sail up carefully. Draw a well broken-in sail up hard. Draw a new sail up hand taut only.

Sometimes the battens in a sail will cause trouble. These are the wood strips that are inserted in the pockets at the after edge of most sails. Should even one batten be lost or broken the sail will cup or curl over forward on the after edge. Be certain, therefore, that all battens are in place and that they are sound. If you must make new ones, make them an inch shorter than the pockets in the sail. This will avoid wear on the sail.

Many small sloops have chronic jib trouble. Often such difficulties arise from an incorrect lead of the jib sheets. If these sheets lead too far aft the jib will flutter continuously at its leach. Should the sheets lead too far forward, on the other hand, the sail folds inward and spills wind onto the back of the mainsail. To correct the lead of your jib sheets, pull the sheets down tight onto the deck, watching carefully meanwhile to see where the sheet should be placed to put the same strain on both the leach of the sail and the foot. When you have found that spot move the sheet a little further aft. It is at that latter point that the fairleader should be placed. Some jibs will never go to sleep until battens are inserted in their leaches.

Sail Balance

Another "must" in connection with sails is sail balance. You can always tell whether your sails balance each other or not by watching the action of your helm. If you find it difficult to bring the bow of your boat up into the wind, you can be sure that the sails are out of balance; either the jib is too large for the mainsail, or the mainsail is too small for the jib.

If your difficulty is the other way round, and your boat cannot be held off the wind, your jib is too small or your main too large. Cut the offending sail down at once. It is dangerous to sail with sails out of balance, particularly if an over-sized jib is causing the trouble.

Even if your boat has a bad weather helm which comes from too large a mainsail rather than too large a jib, it is an injustice to your ship to make her continue sailing that way. For then you are forever trying to keep the boat off the wind with your rudder and this stops her way. In other words no boat can sail well or even safely unless your sails balance each other.

Next week we will look a little further into this matter of sails by considering, not the working sails, but the lighter canvas or "kites."

(This is the first of six elementary articles on sailing that will appear on this page on consecut've Thursdays.)

Some Points on Paddling

An Outdoor Column

By Hillcrest

Many of you will be taking to canoes this summer. Some of you will be old hands at paddling, others will be in a canoe for the first time. For the benefit of the beginners let us look into this matter of paddling and see what we can find.

Particularly let us see if we can learn the correct way to paddle. Because paddling, you know, is not merely a matter of dipping a paddle into the water and out again; paddling requires real technique. And this technique starts with the choosing of your paddle—it should be the right length. Measure a paddle by standing it up before you. If it reaches up as far as your nose you have found the right length paddle.

Grasping the Paddle

Now board your canoe with care. Step into the center and get down onto the floorboards as soon as possible and stay there. It is much better to paddle from the bottom than to get up onto the seats. If you must stand for any reason, hold onto both gunwales to help you keep your balance.

When you are kneeling either in the bow or the stern, grasp your paddle with your left hand over the top (this is for paddling on the right side) and with your right hand grasp the rounded section just above the blade. Just before you commence to paddle, rest the paddle across the canoe with both hands in place. Turn the blade perpendicular with the water. Straighten both arms and launch the paddle over the side by pushing down with the right arm and up with the left.

Keep Your Arms Stiff

When the paddle is upright and close to the canoe's side, dig down with the left arm and shoulder. Keep bearing down with the left arm until the blade appears above the water aft. Then swing the blade out of the water and around until it is upright again. Swing the blade out; don't lift it up, and keep your arms stiff during the complete swing. In fact the arms should be stiff from the moment the paddle goes into the water until it comes out again.

The mistake most beginners make in paddling is that they bend their arms, especially the one at the top of the paddle. This is wrong; both arms should be kept quite stiff so that your body is forced to join the swing.

If you happen to be paddling in the stern you will soon discover that your paddling tends to swerve the canoe away from the side on which you are paddling. Don't immediately throw your paddle across the canoe and start paddling on the other side. All you need do to overcome this swerve is to employ a twist of the wrist as you continue to paddle on the same side. As the paddle is moved aft through the water merely twist the thumb to the left, or upper hand, down. The bite of the paddle will be slightly lessened when you do this because the paddle will be slanted, and this slant will make the power in your stroke match that of the paddler in the bow.

Should the canoe still turn as you continue to paddle, push outward against the water just before you swing your paddle up. One person paddling alone can make a canoe hold a straight course by paddling with this twist in his stroke. Indeed, when all is said and done, the twist down of the thumb at the top of the paddle and stiff arms through the stroke are the marks of a master paddler, and who doesn't want to be a master paddler!

Zulu Chieftain Is a Boy

An interesting native ceremony took place recently at Maseru, the chief town of Basutoland, in South Africa, when the favorite son of the late chief, Dinizulu, was proclaimed heir to the Zulu chieftainship. Hundreds of natives came from far and near, riding their shaggy mountain ponies which were mostly without saddles but covered with striped blankets, and camped under the stars.

The new ruler, whose name is Tandayipi, is only fifteen and is a Standard V schoolboy. He will continue his education at the Usutu Government School. When he reaches the age of twenty-five, he will be led before his people and proclaimed "The Great Elephant," and "Father of the Zulu People." Six years ago his father nominated Tandayipi as his heir and communicated his name to the Government, asking that his decision be kept a secret, because he did not want the boy to grow up with grandiose ideas of his own importance.

Night of Brightness

Moon took a pool of lovely light
And poured it on the sky at night.

It spread across the heaven slow
And dripped down on the roofs below.

The cat upon the garden wall
Was silvered by a waterfall.

Each hedge and chimney, fence and stone
With scattered drops and splashings shone.

And tops of trees were shining-wet.
She should have stopped, the rascal—yet

She leaned above the quiet town
And poured—and poured—the beauty down.

MIRIAM CLARK POTTER

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The Home Forum

These Times

ALL THIS SPRING there has been something strange about this town of Jaalam, an odd note underlying all our life. And I wonder if you, in your other Jaalams, have marked it, too. This spring has been different from any other. It's not the weather; with us that is always queer, and in this town Arch Hunter's unvaried morning greeting of "Funny weather" has passed into a byword. For it's always true. New England weather is always funny. But this goes deeper than that.

So quietly has it come, so deep-toned was this new note, that until lately I was unaware of it. It has been like the organ note of our blossoming orchards as the brown bees hum among the white blossoms. It has been like the sound of the west wind over our wooded Jaalam hills. A myriad separate notes blend to make it. But, until there comes a moment's quiet, it goes unheard. And so with this.

* * *

Never, in Jaalam, have I heard such talk of gardens as this spring has brought. Yearly we swap iris and phlox roots, and hand on advice regarding petunias and four o'clocks. But this year there has been even more of that. Lawns have been raked and reseeded, garden paths trimmed, trees set out. Everywhere, of quiet evenings, there are folks contemplative over their small patches of earth, brooding, debating, working quietly. The deep brown earth is turned and leveled; now there are seed packets stuck on sticks at the ends of rows; now the green shoots finger upward toward the sun. There may be somewhere in Jaalam one who has not planted, who has not, in the last rays of yellow sunlight, straightened and looked with satisfaction on his task. But, from Cocked Hat to the most distant reach of West Purchase, I have not found him.

This year I shall remember, I think, as the year when the cool afternoon drift of the sea wind, the scent of apple bloom, the sweet breath of heavy-headed lilacs all were mingled with the clean odor of paint. How many places stand fresh and new and spotless, as this spring blends into summer, I cannot reckon. I shall remember this year as that in which the scent of turned sod seemed sweeter than ever before. I shall recall it as one of colors never before noted—of a swift, too swiftly passing parade of varied greens blending and deepening to uniformity. This will always be the year when the sound of young voices, the coltish boys and slender girls, going through the morning Square to school, had a new beauty for us. Waiting for the mail, we watch them; our eyes follow them; then we again take up our talk. I shall remember this as a deeper spring, one enjoyed, one savored to the utmost.

* * *

And because I know a little—but so little—of the older Jaalams on which this of ours is built, I shall remember this as the spring in which folk asked me questions. Oddly, they seem curious about Colonel Sam Brown of Salem, who gave us three acres for a meeting-house site and burying yard, about stout John Hull's farm, about the men who, long ago, built their houses and set their elms. All this seemed odd at first. Then a pattern emerged. Somehow it seemed to me as though these questioning folk were setting their roots deeper in this soil, drawing from it something good.

And in Jaalam, this spring, we have drawn closer to each other. We always have been close. In trouble, in sorrow, the deep kindliness of this small town wells forth as naturally as our hillside springs. But, being of New England, we are ordinarily an awkwardly silent people. We nod and pass; we comment on the weather; that is enough. But of late some barrier to speech seems broken, and we talk more easily, more freely. We asked regarding the family; we stop more often to perch comfortably on stone walls, to lean over fences. The apple petals drift like warm belated snow; the slow twangy voices alternate. To an outsider, to be sure, we might still seem not loquacious, even grumpy and withdrawn. We're not, this spring. We almost babble. This, I think, is the oddest part of all this change in us.

* * *

So slowly, so subtly, has this new thing stolen upon us that only of late have I become aware of it. And, at first, it was incongruous and out of place in Jaalam. With spring we were becoming frivolous—as, every spring, our old roadside maples which, when young, saw stage coaches lurch down this hill road, blossom frivolously in delicate pendants. Tinted and frail, these sway like those strung bits of glass the Chinese hang to tinkle in the wind. It seemed at first that this change might be just the belated spring, the urge which makes Jim Kibbee's bound oak, by his pasture wall, put out shy leaves colored like rare orchids, that same impulse which yearly leads the Deacon's elm, past which Cap' Chamberlin trooped off his men to Concord Fight, to lift a soft red-brown cheek against another April sky. That must be it, I thought. Even the old willow by Stan Willis's blacksmith shop, fire-scarred, pollarded by storms, mounded deep in old iron, dropped catkins in the singing Run below and caught at them, playfully, with green fingers. It should know better, at its age. So should we. It was all as incongruous as though Stan himself had taken to composing madrigals.

But then, going softly into the smoke-browned shop, while Stan's hammer beat on the anvil, his back to me, thrusting the iron again into the fire, he hummed: "I dream of Jeanie with her soft brown hair—". He turned and saw me, and broke off, and grinned.

"Caught me," he said.

* * *

We talked, and I knew that I had caught more than that. Stan's voice had been low, and tender, and I saw him in a new light. What I had thought impossible in him was true. And what I had thought incongruous and impossible in Jaalam was truer. That candle flicker grew. For often, as we talked and the blower hummed, there was a recurrent phrase in Stan's speech. "These times—". And again: "These times—".

I knew, then. It was these times. All these things that had puzzled me dimly blended in one. I was hearing clearly, now, that deeply underlying note, and recognizing it. It was the echo of these times in Jaalam.

* * *

For in these times, as never before in our memories, the sure and settled ways of life seem threatened. In this year that we shall long remember, the foundations shift under our feet. We are not frightened, but we are sobered. Without question, we had taken this Jaalam of ours for fixed, immutable, established. But it may not be that; these times threaten it. And with an instinctive turning, not deliberate forethought but the surer for that, we know that this Jaalam of ours is good, and it becomes doubly dear to us. So we dig and plant, we set our house in order, we turn more closely to one another. Slowly, quietly, the bonds between us tighten. We send our roots deeper.

I like to look across the road, the walls, the pasture to that bound oak of Jim Kibbee's. It has seen many springs; deep hidden in its heart must be the surveyor's marks of centuries since. Now the tender orchid leaves have filled and deepened in color, and again the familiar green dome lifts against the sunset sky. To look at it is steadying, comforting. There shall be springs beyond this spring.

DANIEL CHASE

Leroy Said

"All of a sudden you will feel it," said Leroy,
drawing his brush
Across the canvas on his easel, adding a
warm, living blush
To a forearm. "You will feel it, after the
years of wondering,
After so much grind and effort, after so
much blundering.
One day, when you lift your hand, it will
become the ready tool,
Doing the things you think. You will no
longer be the slave of rule,
But the rule will be in you and part of your
movement, without your knowing."
Then Leroy forgot to speak. His hands
worked and his lips, showing
The white lustre of teeth, parted. Day went
out, and night came.
He could paint no more—he knew tomorrow
would be the same.
He was glad that it would. I, too, was glad.
A growing understanding
Made it unnecessary to talk as we parted
on the landing.
I have remembered Leroy and the tense,
long years he labored at the start
And kept on striving for perfection, till
nothing would pull apart,
Till the critics could find no fault in his
work by the craftsman's measure.
There were both joy and hope in his discipline, and I treasure
Having heard him say there was but one
stroke.
There is one word
To fulfill each part of expression, to free
the heart as a bird.

PEARL STRACHAN

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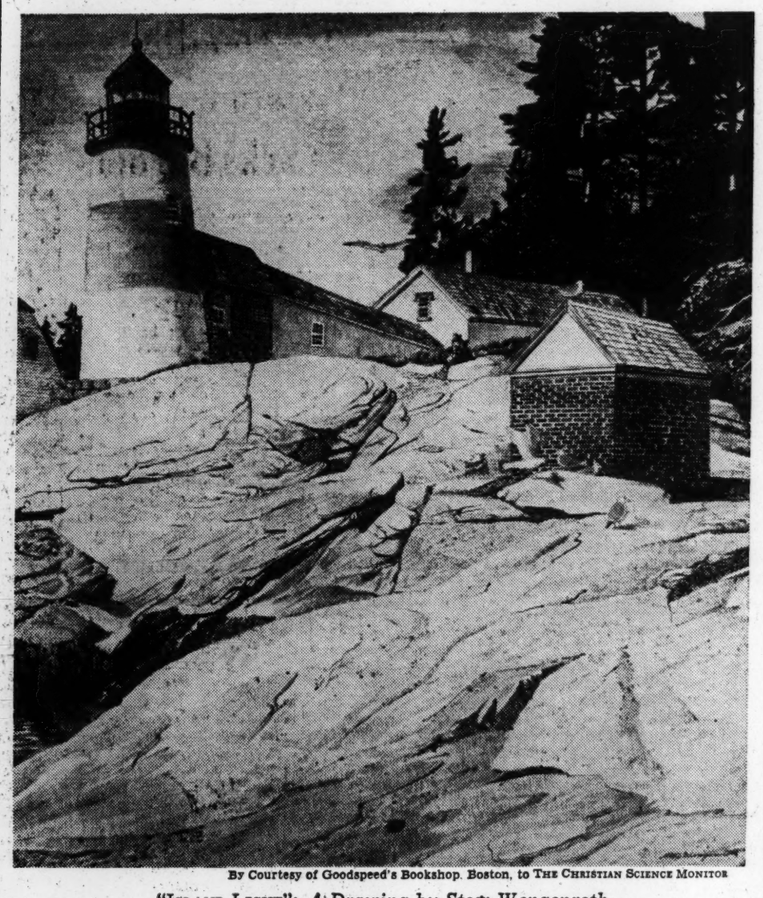

By Courtesy of Goodspeed's Bookshop, Boston, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"ISLAND LIGHT": *A Drawing by Stow Wengenroth*

BORN IN Brooklyn, New York, in 1906, Stow Wengenroth has won a reputation in the United States as a graphic artist. This is a dry brush drawing of Boothbay Harbor, Maine, a locality which has inspired many an artist. With the dry brush, Mr. Wengenroth achieves a lithographic effect. The architecture is neatly and precisely drawn, for the artist wishes to impart the idea of solid form as well as of weathered texture. There are many American artists today who work in the same objective and conscientious manner, recording faithfully what they see.

Von Weber Would Still Know Hosterwitz

IN THE SPRING of 1818, which followed his marriage, von Weber had been mightily pleased to stroll with his pretty young wife across the Augustus Bridge and then walk on along the farther river bank. The Webers prolonged these excursions to the point of fatigue because they were determined to find a summer home near Pillnitz, five miles from Dresden, where the Court resided in warm weather. Not only did they share the common German love for country places, but it was impractical to stay in Dresden when Carl's services were so frequently required by the royal family. . . .

In Klein Hosterwitz, within easy walking distance of Schloss Pillnitz and on the same bank of the Elbe, there was a house in the vineyard with a five-roomed flat for rent. Hosterwitz has always deserved her name of Little; but in those days there were only twenty-one dwellings, and the population numbered one hundred thirteen souls.

Loveliest of towns! The tinted stucco of the walls, the flaunting brilliance of flower beds, make a mass of pale jewels richly set to fasten on the river bank. The ancient, melancholy church, the steep walled street up from the Elbe, the *Laubes* behind quiet houses, . . . all remain as in the past; and Weber would know loved Hosterwitz again. Of the many places in Germany where his presence lingers, no other speaks of him with such delicate precision as the small house on what was then the only road to the Schloss. Close to the street stands the yellow wall of stucco; but when the visitor opens the green gate and steps down the stony path, he sees that the house is built in two wings at right angles to each other, giving the garden an air of pleasant secrecy. The yellow stable just beyond hugs the green fence and hides the *Laube* where Weber worked. A lonely goat is tethered where Weber's restless horses stood, and where the black and scarlet carriage was bestowed. . . .

In cold or rainy weather he worked by the open window, but when the day was fine he would establish himself at the table in the ivy-covered summerhouse. Today the garden is still his bright-flowered garden; the box border gives out the same harsh sweetness when the foot bruises it. Beside the *Laube* grows his acacia, a giant in these days, its trunk tight-bound with ivy. Strange not to see him writing there, the little skull-cap on his head!—From "Enchanted Wanderer," by LUCY and RICHARD POATE STEBBINS. (New York: Putnam.)

Morning

Only a trace,
A shadow, recalls
The early fall of dew:

A rose, half-opened
With tear-wet eyes
Misting its scarlet hue;

The glimmer of tall
Moist grasses sighing
Over the dreams they knew

And the satin shimmer
Of wetted leaves
With sunlight streaming through—

ETHEL BARNETT DE VITO

Cartwright's First Loom

THERE LIVED in England in the year 1784 a certain Dr. Cartwright who was a scholarly man and a minister of the gospel. He was a friend of the poet Crabbe and had published a legendary poem of his own—"The Armine and Elvira." Besides being a poet he appears to have been a person of great persistence, and it is quite probable that his friends and neighbors sometimes dubbed him stubborn. This personage chanced one afternoon to be taking tea in a public-house where he became interested in the talk of two Manchester merchants seated at an adjoining table. It appeared from their discussion that the textile industry was in a distressingly disturbed condition owing to the introduction of spinning-machinery; the machines, they said, were producing yarns at such a prodigious rate of speed that the weavers were swamped, large stocks of spun yarn were accumulating with an unsettling effect upon prices.

The learned doctor remarked, casually enough, that the obvious remedy would be to harness looms as well as spindles, and to weave by machinery.

To the Manchester gentlemen who were familiar with all the intricacies of the weaving craft this appeared the absurd and impractical notion of a poet. Weave by machinery, indeed! Preposterous! They were at some pains to explain to Cartwright just how foolish an idea this was.

If they had shown less heat or more tolerance the invention of weaving machinery might have been delayed for years, and certainly some other than Cartwright would have had the honor; but as it was, the more the Manchester men derided and ridiculed the notion, the more hotly the good clergyman defended it. He had the advantage in this, that his imagination was untrammeled—he had never seen a loom in operation and knew nothing whatever either of weaving or of mechanics.

Cartwright went home from this encounter thoroughly convinced by his own arguments that weaving by machinery was practicable, and determined to demonstrate the soundness of his ideas. He caused a loom to be built by the local carpenter and blacksmith, and when it was finished the thing actually made cloth after a fashion—which was a sort of miracle. In 1785 Cartwright took out a patent on his invention, and then—but not till then—gave himself the trouble to examine a loom, and to observe a weaver at work. What he saw caused him to modify some of his ideas. He went home again and spent some time experimenting with his loom, improving it in many ways, and in 1787 he took out his final patent.

Cartwright's first loom was not, strictly speaking, a power loom at all, but was what we know as an automatic loom. The shed was changed and the shuttle thrown by the action of the batten or "laith" in the hands of the weaver. Looms of this type are manufactured to this day for use in the rug-weaving trade.—From "The Shuttle-Craft Book of American Hand-Weaving," by MARY MEIGS ATWATER. (New York: Macmillan.)

Divine Science, the Comforter

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AT THE PRESENT time, when corporeal sense is offering its persistent testimony of danger, tragedy, disruption, the cry for peace and safety is almost universal. There is but one solution, one way out. Salvation lies in right or truthful thinking. Jesus said (Luke 17:21), "Behold, the kingdom of God is within you." There is, therefore, the ever-present opportunity to realize God's omnipresence and power.

Jesus said to his disciples (John 14:16, 17), "I will pray the Father, and he shall give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you for ever; even the Spirit of truth." Truth is the corrective for error of every sort. An understanding of the truth about mathematical relations enables one to detect and correct any mathematical error and to solve any problem. Thus, it is the truth of existence that must be known in order to detect and cast out of human experience the mistaken sense of disease, sorrow, destruction, injustice, death.

Christian Science has revealed to mankind the divine Principle through which to free itself from all its distresses. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy says (p. 55): "In the words of St. John: 'He shall give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you *forever*.' This Comforter I understand to be Divine Science." Christian Science teaches right thinking, brotherly love, the practice of Christ Jesus' Sermon on the Mount, and obedience to the First Commandment (Exodus 20:3), "Thou shalt have no other gods before me." God is Spirit, Love, Truth, and man is made in His image and likeness. Man is, therefore, not material, and not under any so-called law of sin, disease, death.

It is false belief only that enslaves mortals with fear and pain. It is corporeality that deceives them into accepting as real any sense of suffering. The realization of the omnipotence of God, good, at once begins to free the seeker for Truth from captivity to wrong or untrue thinking. Ignorance of the Principle of the Science of Life subjects one to pain, fear, loss, disaster. Freedom from all error comes through enlightenment, through spiritual thinking, through the displacing of hatred with love.

In her book, "Miscellaneous Writings," Mrs. Eddy says (p. 46): "The leading self-evident proposition of Christian Science is: good being real, evil, good's opposite, is unreal. This truism needs only to be tested scientifically to be found true, and adapted to destroy the appearance of evil to an extent beyond the power of any doctrine previously entertained." The allness of God, good, is then the great truth which has been revealed through divine Science. Spiritual thinking needs only to be put into practice, and the truth of being realized, in order to free one from the suffering entailed by belief in evil; that is to say, from sin, disease, fear, hatred, death. It may seem difficult to unsee evil's false claims, because mortal mind has so long accepted the evidence of the corporeal senses as true. But to admit the reality of any phase of evil only serves to give it seeming power and activity in one's life. Why postpone one's deliverance from illusion? Why not joyfully accept the opportunity to prove the power and presence of Truth now?

The statements of Christian Science in regard to the allness of God, good, and the nothingness of evil, when closely compared with the teachings of Christ Jesus, show that these great spiritual revelations are based on the same divine Principle, Love. Since this is true, we have indeed the Comforter with us forever. We can apply the scientific facts concerning Life, Truth, Love, in practical ways to meet our daily needs. Those who have measurably done so can testify to happier homes, more successful businesses, better health, more harmonious relationships with their fellow men. This is the certain fruitage of right spiritual thinking.

In these times, when the world is in a state of disturbance and change, one has ample opportunity to guard his thought and to reverse the claim that evil is real, powerful, and successful. The nearer evil seems to success, the nearer it is to destruction, since its only power is self-destruction. Being a denial of God, of His omnipotent goodness, error has no truth in it. It has no law, substance, reality, and will disappear as mortals cease to give it power and place. It is the privilege of each one, through a correct understanding of Christian Science, to realize the presence of the Comforter at all times, under all conditions and circumstances. The ever-present "Spirit of truth" never fails to impart to the earnest seeker the true sense of freedom, thus proving the unreality of sorrow, loss, fear, sin, disease, and death.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Die göttliche Wissenschaft, der Tröster

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

HEUTZUTAGE, WO DER körperliche Sinn unaufhörlich von Gefahr, Unglück, Bruch zeugt, ist der Ruf nach Frieden und Sicherheit fast allgemein. Es gibt nur eine Lösung, einen Ausweg. Das Heil liegt in rechtem oder wahrhaftem Denken. Jesus sagte (Luk. 17, 21): „Sehet, das Reich Gottes ist inwendig in euch". Daher haben wir die immergegenwärtige Gelegenheit, Gottes Allgegenwart und Macht zu erkennen.

Jesus sagte zu seinen Jüngern (Joh. 14, 16. 17): „Ich will den Vater bitten, und er soll euch einen andern Tröster geben, daß er bei euch bleibe ewiglich: den Geist der Wahrheit". Wahrheit ist das Berichtigungsmittel für Irrtum jeder Art. Ein Verständnis der Wahrheit über Zahlenverhältnisse befähigt uns, jeden Rechenfehler zu finden und zu verbessern und jede Aufgabe zu lösen. Es ist also die Wahrheit des Daseins, die erkannt werden muß, um den falschen Sinn der Krankheit, des Kummers, der Zerstörung, der Ungerechtigkeit, des Todes aufzudecken und aus der menschlichen Erfahrung auszutreiben.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft hat der Menschheit das göttliche Prinzip enthüllt, durch das sie sich von allen ihren Nöten befreien kann. Im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" schreibt Mary Baker Eddy (S. 55): „Johannes sagt: ‚Er soll euch einen andern Tröster geben, daß er bei euch bleibe ewiglich'. Unter diesem Tröster verstehe ich die göttliche Wissenschaft". Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt rechtes Denken, Nächstenliebe, das Betätigen der Bergpredigt Christi Jesu und das Halten des Ersten Gebots (2. Mose 20, 3): „Du sollst keine anderen Götter neben mir haben". Gott ist der Geist, die Liebe, die Wahrheit, und der Mensch ist zu Seinem Bild und Gleichnis geschaffen. Der Mensch ist daher nicht materiell und steht unter keinem sogenannten Gesetz der Sünde, der Krankheit, des Todes.

Es ist nur falscher Glaube, der die Sterblichen in Furcht und Schmerzen gefangen hält. Die Körperlichkeit täuscht sie, daß sie einen Sinn des Leidens für wirklich halten. Die Erkenntnis der Allmacht Gottes, des Guten, beginnt sofort den Sucher nach der Wahrheit aus der Gefangenschaft falschen und unwahren Denkens zu befreien. Unkenntnis des Prinzips der Wissenschaft des Lebens unterwirft einen den Irrtümern, Pein, Furcht, Verlust, Unheil. Freisein von allem Irrtum kommt durch Erleuchtung, durch geistiges Denken, durch Ersetzen des Hasses durch Liebe.

In ihrem Buche "Miscellaneous Writings" schreibt Mrs. Eddy (S. 46): „Der selbstverständliche Leitsatz in der Christlichen Wissenschaft ist: da das Gute wirklich ist, ist das Böse, das Gegenteil des Guten, unwirklich. Diese Selbstverständlichkeit braucht nur wissenschaftlich erprobt zu werden, um sich als wahr zu erweisen, und angewandt zu werden, den Anschein des Bösen viel gründlicher zu zerstören, als es jeder früher gehegten Lehre gelang". Die Allheit Gottes, des Guten, ist also die große Wahrheit, die durch die Christliche Wissenschaft enthüllt worden ist. Geistiges Denken braucht nur betätigt und die Wahrheit des Seins erkannt zu werden, um einen von dem Leiden zu befreien, das die Folge des Glaubens an das Böse ist, d. h. von Sünde, Krankheit, Furcht, Haß, Tod. Es mag schwierig scheinen, die falschen Ansprüche des Bösen als nichts zu sehen, weil das sterbliche Gemüt den Augenschein der körperlichen Sinne so lang für wahr gehalten hat. Aber die Wirklichkeit irgend einer Erscheinungsform des Bösen zugeben, dient nur dazu, ihm scheinbare Kraft und Tätigkeit in unserem Leben zu geben. Warum unsere Befreiung von der Trugvorstellung aufschieben? Warum nicht freudig die Gelegenheit ergreifen, die Macht und Gegenwart der Wahrheit jetzt zu beweisen?

Die Erklärungen der Christlichen Wissenschaft hinsichtlich der Allheit Gottes, des Guten, und der Nichtsheit des Bösen, wenn genau mit den Lehren Christi Jesu verglichen, zeigen, daß diese großen geistigen Enthüllungen auf dasselbe göttliche Prinzip, die Liebe, gegründet sind. Da dies wahr ist, haben wir den Tröster in der Tat immerdar bei uns. Wir können die wissenschaftlichen Tatsachen betreffs des Lebens, der Wahrheit, der Liebe in praktischer Weise zur Befriedigung unserer täglichen Bedürfnisse anwenden. Diejenigen, die es einigermaßen getan haben, können für glücklicheres Familienleben, erfolgreicheres Geschäft, bessere Gesundheit, harmonischere Beziehungen zu ihren Mitmenschen zeugen. Dies sind die gewissen Früchte rechten geistigen Denkens.

In der gegenwärtigen Zeit, wo sich die Welt in einem Zustand der Verwirrung und der Veränderung befindet, hat man reichlich Gelegenheit, über sein Denken zu wachen und die Behauptung, daß das Böse wirklich, mächtig und erfolgreich sei, umzukehren. Je näher das Böse dem Erfolg scheint, desto näher ist es der Zerstörung; denn seine einzige Macht ist Selbstzerstörung. Da der Irrtum eine Verneinung Gottes, Seiner allmächtigen Güte, ist, hat er keine Wahrheit in sich. Er hat kein Gesetz, keine Substanz, keine Wirklichkeit und wird in dem Maße verschwinden, wie ihm die Sterblichen keine Macht und keinen Platz mehr einräumen. Wir alle haben das Vorrecht, durch richtiges Verständnis der Christlichen Wissenschaft die Gegenwart des Trösters zu allen Zeiten, unter jeder Bedingung und unter allen Umständen zu erkennen. Der immergegenwärtige „Geist der Wahrheit" verfehlt nie, dem ernsten Sucher den wahren Sinn der Freiheit mitzuteilen und so die Unwirklichkeit der Irrtümer Kummer, Verlust, Furcht, Sünde, Krankheit und Tod zu beweisen.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 13--15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1940

New Airports For Bay State Listed by WPA

Plans for development of eight of them are announced by State Director of Aviation.

Projects for development of eight Massachusetts airports have been placed on the WPA "preferred list" because of their national defense value, Crocker Snow, Massachusetts Director of Aviation, revealed today. The airports involved are located in Worcester, Norwood-Canton, Beverly, Fitchburg-Leominster, Hyannis, Lawrence, Westfield, and Pittsfield.

Mr. Snow, who is contacting local officials to stimulate interest in the projects, explained that national defense needs would require fields providing runways 3,500 feet long and useable the year around, thus necessitating construction of paved runways in most cases.

The WPA preferred list, he added, provides several advantages including larger allotment of Federal funds than for ordinary projects, immediate action on applications, use of Federal money for other than labor, possibility of paving runways by contract labor and the availability of all preliminary groundwork by the WPA without delay.

"The beauty of the whole thing," Director Snow said, "is that a municipality can find out exactly what a project will cost without actually buying the land upon which the airport is situated. All a city or town has to do is secure an option on the property and the WPA will prepare the project—all ready for the final signature—giving the exact outlay involved, a step never before possible until the community actually owned the land."

Mr. Snow warned, however, that the municipalities must inaugurate the projects while the crisis exists, adding that if the towns in the original list of eight are not interested others may be substituted.

Woburn Mayor Claims Victory On School Pay

Commenting upon the Massachusetts Supreme Court decision affecting the 1938 salaries of Woburn teachers, firemen, and police, Mayor William E. Kane asserted today that the teachers had lost their suit for $52,000 in back pay.

The Court held in a decision returned yesterday, that the teachers' right to recover was not a contractual one, but existed only under a statute providing for double penalties on any municipality failing to comply with its requirements.

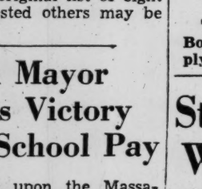
Mayor Kane today pointed out that the teachers had tried this remedy in 1938, the year he cut the Woburn school appropriation. The indictment they secured at that time, he said, was quashed by Judge Wilford D. Gray of Middlesex Superior Court. "Even the Attorney General admitted in Court," said the economy-minded Mayor, "that the City of Woburn had complied with the minimum requirements of the statute in question, and that is all that is required."

The Supreme Court also held yesterday that the police and firemen could recover wage cuts for 1938 amounting to $10,000. These however, will not be paid immediately, the Mayor declared. "I've something bigger in mind before I pay them," he added. "If gambling is not cleaned up in this City before the end of the week, I'll fire the whole department and call in the State police."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and vicinity: Continued fair and moderately cool weather this afternoon, tonight and Friday; lowest temperature tonight in the middle 50's; moderate northwest winds.



For Saturday: There are indications of increasing cloudiness, becoming warmer and threatening.

Maine: Partly cloudy and cooler tonight; Friday fair.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy and cooler with occasional light rin in north portion; Friday partly cloudy.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair and continued cool tonight and Friday.

Atlantic Coast, Fastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest winds over north portion; fresh north winds over south portion; weather fair tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

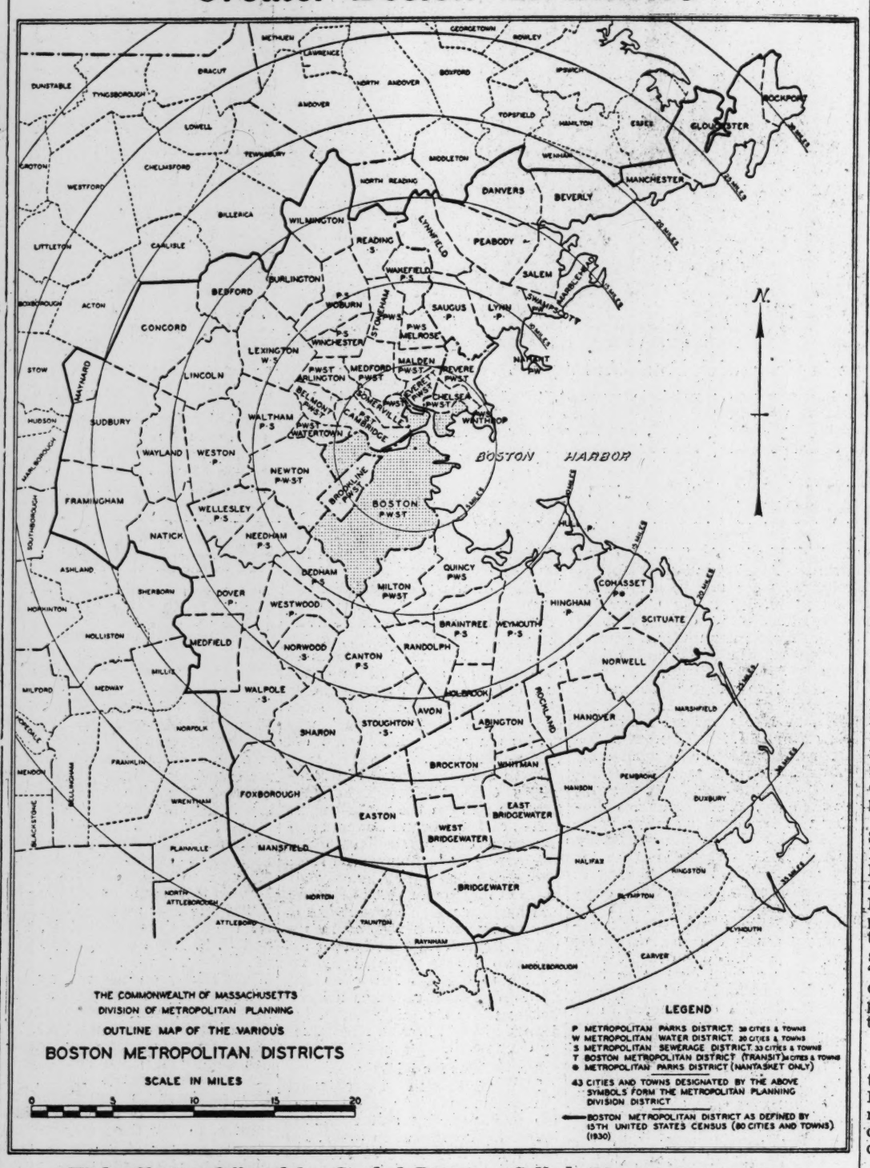
	A	B		A	B
Boston	61	83	New Orleans	80	91
Chicago	57	74	New York	57	86
Denver	64	93	Norfolk	74	91
Helena	57	90	Philadelphia	60	90
Kansas City	64	85	St. Louis	64	86
Los Angeles	57	79	San Francisco	56	65
Miami	77	88	Washington	65	92
Minneapolis	51	70			

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., June 20.
B—Maximum, June 19.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 12:34 p. m., E. D. S. T.; height 11.0 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:54 p. m., E. D. S. T., Thursday.

'Greater Boston' Is Elusive


BOSTON HARBOR
N.
THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DIVISION OF METROPOLITAN PLANNING
OUTLINE MAP OF THE VARIOUS
BOSTON METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS
SCALE IN MILES
0 5 10 15 20
LEGEND
P METROPOLITAN PARKS DISTRICT 38 CITIES & TOWNS
W METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT 20 CITIES & TOWNS
S METROPOLITAN SEWERAGE DISTRICT 33 CITIES & TOWNS
T BOSTON METROPOLITAN DISTRICT (TRANSIT) 14 CITIES & TOWNS
METROPOLITAN PARKS DISTRICT (NANTASKET ONLY)
43 CITIES AND TOWNS DESIGNATED BY THE ABOVE SYMBOLS FORM THE METROPOLITAN PLANNING DIVISION DISTRICT
BOSTON METROPOLITAN DISTRICT AS DEFINED BY 15TH UNITED STATES CENSUS (80 CITIES AND TOWNS) (1930)

Wide Choice Offered by Circled Districts Called 'Metropolitan Area'

The map outlines the different Metropolitan Bostons according to Transit, Postal, Water, Supply, and similar districts. Anyone can make a choice, but it is impossible to get an official agreement on it.

'Metropolitan Boston' Area Lacks Borders

Several circles on paper mark bounds used by different agencies—None is absolute.

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

What is Metropolitan Boston? Is it a legally defined area, a misnomer or just a gag?

Sometimes the members of the Metropolitan Planning Division wish that "Metropolitan Boston" was "just a gag." Then they could say that to all the people who call them up with the somewhat harrowing inquiry: "Is Weston (or Westwood) (or Lexington) in Metropolitan Boston?"

Yankee-like, the Division members today admitted that they are sometimes tempted to reply to the query: "What is Metropolitan Boston?" by asking another question: "What Metropolitan Boston do you mean?"

Now what answer is there to that? Is there not just one Metropolitan Boston? Indeed no. The Planning Division says there are more than a dozen: "Well," one might say, "give me the one the newspapers are always featuring, or how about the one the Boston politicians like to talk about."

"Oh, that one," answers L. H. Smith, Assistant Engineer in the Planning Division. "That is the Metropolitan Boston composed of 43 cities and towns served by the Planning Division. Real ambitious politicians might mean the 80 towns and cities the Federal Census Bureau recognizes as the 'greater city,' since the Bureau considers the suburbs as much a part of the city as the area under the municipal government."

Water Division Quota

But the voices persist over the telephone daily. One says: "The Metropolitan Water Division told me there were only 20 towns and cities in Metropolitan Boston. How come?"

So Mr. Smith, or whoever picks up the telephone explains that there are 20 communities in the Metropolitan Boston Water District. There are 38 towns and cities in the Metropolitan Park District, 43 cities and towns in the Metropolitan Planning Division District, 14 communities in the Metropolitan Transit District and 25 towns and cities in the Metropolitan Boston Postal District.

But why the variations? Why not a single Metropolitan area that utilizes all these services in unison? That's another story, presumably based on the individual tastes of cities, some of whom want to be linked in with the metropolitan water supply, others that do not, and so on.

But that's not all, Mr. Smith put in. There are many other Metropolitan Bostons organized for purposes of efficiencies and economies obtained through co-ordinated services. Communities will co-operate with Boston proper along established business lines where they flatly refuse to submerge their identities under a blanket of high Boston taxes and property assessments.

Transit System Unhampered

Despite political opposition to the linking of Greater Boston communities under a single entity, nothing has prevented this transit system from breaking down official barriers and tying the communities so closely together that they are in reality, "just one community." So, since political consolidations were out of the question, the State stepped in and bound the communities together as a metropolitan area, with links of transportation, zoning, planning, water supply and recreation.

Under the Metropolitan Park Commission, Great Boston has completed one of the finest park systems in the nation. The Metropolitan Boston Postal District is the largest in the United States. In addition, there are county districts, retail trade districts and various other metropolitan units serving to prevent the wastefulness of duplicated effort.

In a report issued today by the Planning Division, the City of Boston was described "as the hub of a metropolitan area composed of over 40 separate municipalities so closely knit together, both physically and by the bond of common interests, that they form virtually one large community."

Leading the Harvard Procession

Wide World

A Close-Up View of Officials

Left to right—Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, President Emeritus; Dr. James B. Conant, President, and Reginald Fitz, University Marshal.

Solemnities at Harvard Stirred by War Warnings

By William R. Frye
Harvard Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

With United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull on hand to expound the stern issues facing them, and with their own President James B. Conant urging concentrated preparations for war sans hysteria, and with Prof. William Y. Elliott, of the Department of Government, speaking for immediate armed intervention in behalf of democracy, Harvard College today graduated its 289th class.

Following the traditional ritual of nearly three centuries,—probably America's oldest yearly ceremony—Harvard welcomed 818 members of the class of 1940 to the "fellowship of educated men," and conferred honorary degrees upon Secretary Hull, poet-biographer Carl Sandburg, and eight others, mostly distinguished academicians.

The war laid a sober finger over this Harvard commencement. The day was beautiful. The sun shone brightly in Sever Quadrangle. There was a refreshing breeze. The venerable elms of the mellow Yard shaded the somber black of Harvard's gowns, the royal blue and ermine worn by guests from the Sorbonne; the scarlet and gray of Oxford, the white, yellow, copper, jade, orange, and rose of the many other Old World colleges athwart which a less pleasant shadow has already fallen.

Call to Action

Into such an atmosphere, Mr. Hull's remarks—always of an Olympian note—fitted appropriately. The ceremonies were so affected by world conditions that a ringing exhortation by Professor Elliott seemed perfectly to fit the mood of the alumni, whom he addressed immediately after the graduation. "Let there be no doubt," Professor Elliott, just back from a visit to the White House, exclaimed, "Hitler and Mussolini have openly lumped us with the other plutocratic democracies whom they have set about to loot and destroy." He urged "all possible aid" to the Allies; and demanded, "Why short of war?"

President Conant, in his address to the alumni, urged: "In the heat of our defense exertions let us not forget the essence of what we are defending. One of the most difficult tasks that can face a man is to fight and stay calm. It is almost as hard for a nation to prepare to defend itself without indulging in hysteria."

The graduation scene was one to remember. The procession into the quadrangle was led by President Conant, President-Emeritus A. Lawrence Lowell, and the University Marshal. Immediately behind them, in formal morning dress, were the Fellows (or governing body) and the "honorable and reverend" Overseers. Then followed Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, Harvard '14, and his military staff of Lancers, ornate in gold and blue uniforms.

Academic Program

Other officers of the University, the honorary degree recipients, the Mayor of Boston, and more than 50 classes of Harvard alumni followed in order, winding past University Hall and the statue of John Harvard to the outdoor auditorium between Sever and Robinson Halls.

In accordance with custom symbolizing the historic ties between Harvard and Middlesex county, the High Sheriff—clad in a blue cutaway with brass buttons, silk topper, and gilt sword of office—struck the platform three times with his scabbard and pronounced: "The meeting will come to order."

Then followed the three "Commencement parts," by Ward Mac L. Hussey, Charles D. Aldrich, of Wollaston, and Robert A. Brooks of Needham. Mr. Brooks' "part," a Latin dissertation, consisted of greetings to all those present, including "the girls, if perhaps there are a few who have not already been well and sufficiently greeted by my classmates."

When he concluded, Dr. Conant, rising from the ancient Tudor chair at which he conducted ceremonies, awarded the degrees. Bachelors of Arts and of Sciences and the graduate degrees, more than 2,000 in number, were bestowed collectively, with marshals assisting. Honorary degrees were distributed individually.

Ship in Detour To Avoid Mines

A 150-mile "detour" to get around a mine field off the southern tip of Africa was reported by the crew of the American-South African Line steamer Lancaster, in at the Army Base today from East and South Africa via Trinidad, with 10,000 tons of cargo and two passengers.

About 30 miles from Capetown the partially-swept mine field was encountered. Radio instructions were received as to the ways of avoiding the field, which since has been completely swept, it was reported.

Cargo included manganese and chrome ore, hides, skins, wool, and miscellaneous items. In contrast to the heavy shipments of gold valued into the millions of dollars brought in by most ships coming from South Africa, the Lancaster brought one bar of gold weighing 25 pounds and estimated to be worth $11,000, members of the crew said.

Mr. and Mrs. Gavin W. Allan, of Toronto, Canada, returned on the Lancaster after a five month tour of Africa, during which they traveled 7,000 miles on that continent and 16,000 miles at sea.

Rotary Hears Unity Plea

PRESQUE ISLE, Maine, June 20 (AP)—Dr. Arthur A. Hauck, President of the University of Maine, told Maine and Canadian Rotarians that "Canada and the United States need each other."

Gain Is Seen In Opposition To Third Term

Decline in Roosevelt support in Bay State C. I. O. attributed to defense policy.

Sentiment against a third term for President Roosevelt is showing a tendency to deepen among Massachusetts labor unions affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations, it became evident from inquiry among C. I. O. leaders today.

The new factor centers on disapproval of the President's defense policy, based on the feeling that he is leading the country into war.

Hitherto the C. I. O. in this State, as elsewhere, has been politically divided on a third term. The earlier issue has been Mr. Roosevelt's labor policy. Many C. I. O. leaders deem that the President has shelved his liberal labor program, while many others remain just as convinced that he is as strong a friend of labor as ever.

Division in Ranks

In this momentary split the Massachusetts C. I. O. has followed the national cleavage between John L. Lewis, C. I. O. President, and Sidney Hillman, C. I. O. Vice-President. Mr. Lewis being against Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Hillman for him.

Today, however, the disagreement in Massachusetts seemed narrowing a bit because of doubts arising on the pro-Roosevelt side over the possibility that the President's course might ultimately mean sending American soldiers to Europe.

On the other hand the most stalwart supporters of Mr. Roosevelt maintained their third term hopes. Reached by long distance telephone at Fall River, Mass., Joseph A. Salerno, president of the Massachusetts State C. I. O. Industrial Council, said:

"I still believe that President Roosevelt is the best man for the working people of America, and I still believe that we should keep out of war. But on the question of national defense, I stand 100 per cent for adequate defense. This country must be prepared to defend itself against any foe.

"We know that the Republican Congressmen of Massachusetts all voted a short time ago to cripple the Wagner National Labor Relations Act, while practically all the Democratic Congressmen voted against the Smith amendments watering down the act. That speaks for itself."

Stand Re-examined

Among other C. I. O. leaders who also have been sturdy backers of the President for a third term, a re-examination of C. I. O. position on Mr. Roosevelt was forecast if the United States entered the war. Critics of the President within the C. I. O. agreed with this view.

Meantime questioning of some of the domestic measures the President might propose came into prospect among Boston labor men favoring a third term. Skepticism was voiced today of the President's plan for compulsory military training. In this some C. I. O. leaders here who have differed with John L. Lewis on the third term issue coincided with Mr. Lewis' criticism of last night on the compulsory training project.

It was recalled here today among the most outspoken C. I. O. critics of the President that the National Maritime Union of the C. I. O. had voted a third-term indorsement only to withdraw it later.

However a marked divergence continued also among C. I. O. unions of the State today on the President's attitude toward labor. One wing holds vigorously to the view voiced by Mr. Salerno that President Roosevelt is labor's best friend. In contrast other C. I. O. men declared that the New Deal had disappeared, that the President was allowing unfriendly action against labor like the anti-trust prosecutions and that he was not using his influence against hurtful legislation such as the Smith amendments.

Roosevelt Voices Regret at Leaving Of Comptroller

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP)—President Roosevelt accepted with "regret" today the resignation of Fred H. Brown, former New Hampshire Senator, as Comptroller General of the United States.

Mr. Brown had been incapacitated for some months. He telegraphed his resignation yesterday from Dover, New Hampshire. It is effective immediately.

In accepting the resignation the President wrote Mr. Brown that "the confidence in your ability which impelled me to appoint you to this high office has been amply justified."

Asserting that the public service would lose by Mr. Brown's withdrawal, Mr. Roosevelt said that he had set the stamp of his talents and abilities on the general accounting office.

State Foreign War Veterans Gather in Lynn

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., June 20 — The vanguard of nearly 1,000 delegates to the 20th Annual Encampment of Veterans of Foreign Wars in Massachusetts arrived here today firm in the belief that the United States should remain aloof from the European disaster.

The three-day meeting gets under way officially this evening with the Annual State Department Officers Banquet in Pythian Castle. Omar B. Ketchum, Kansas City, Mo., National Chief of Staff of the V. F. W., will speak on "Keep America Out of War." More than 700 persons including about 100 honored guests are expected to attend.

Declaring that the State V. F. W. stands for the strict neutrality resolution adopted at the National Convention in Boston last September, Norman H. Shields, Encampment Chairman, said today that the convention undoubtedly would adopt resolutions urging aid to the Allies short of actual participation and declaring for a strong preparedness program.

Mrs. Anna B. Guertin, Arlington, President of the Ladies Auxiliary of the Massachusetts Veterans of Foreign Wars, speaking for some 5,000 members, more than 80 per cent of whom, she said, have sons eligible for military service, declared, "We don't want to send our boys to war but we will do it if it becomes necessary for the defense of our country."

Stating that the greatest present need is for a strong army and navy, Mrs. Guertin said she would favor compulsory military training for boys as part of the defense program. Referring to the dangers within the country from "fifth columnists" the Auxiliary President pointed out that the V. F. W. Americanization Committee is constantly on the alert for persons connected with subversive groups and the activities of this Committee would help to check such movements in the United States.

Opening session of the Encampment will be in Odd Fellows Hall at 10 a. m. tomorrow. At that time a resolutions committee will be appointed and reports of various committees will be heard. The second session will convene at 2 p. m. Sporting events in the afternoon and evening and a military ball will complete the day's program.

More than 17,000 persons are expected to take part in a brilliant military parade on Saturday following the third business session. Members of the V. F. W., the Auxiliary, and civic organizations will march in what is expected to be one of the biggest parades ever staged in Essex County.

The closing session will be on Sunday. Following special services in many of the Lynn churches a joint memorial service will be held in Odd Fellows Hall at noon. Officers for the ensuing year will be elected in the afternoon.

Harvard Gifts of $5,000,000 Announced at Commencement

Gifts totaling nearly $5,000,000 to Harvard University, creation of an annual scholarship, and the yearly award of a medal "for service to Harvard," were announced at this afternoon's annual meeting of the Harvard Alumni Association which today commemorated its centenary.

Dr. James B. Conant, President of the University; Leverett Saltonstall; Cordell Hull, U. S. Secretary of State and Dr. Elliott C. Cutler, President of the Association, addressed the members who gathered in Sever Quadrangle for a program notable for its innovations.

Governor Saltonstall made a plea for "more faith in God" and a determination to prevent desertion of "spiritual faith in favor of a worship of the State." Dr. Conant asked the alumni to "hold fact to the principle of tolerance" and not to "yield to the emotional temptation of either defeatism or intolerant rage."

Welcomed 1940

Dr. Cutler introduced professors who had become emeriti during the past year, welcomed the Class of 1940 as new members of the Alumni Association, and announced the establishment of the Harvard Alumni Scholarship of $500 annually in perpetuity. It was then that Secretary of State Hull made his address.

Dr. Cutler awarded the first Harvard Alumni Medal to Charles C. Burlingham, former President of the New York Bar, recipient of an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Harvard in 1934, as a "distinguished champion of good government, who for more than 50 years has used his talents for the benefit of his fellow citizens."

"One of the most difficult tasks that can face a man," said Dr. Conant in his address, "is to fight and still stay calm. It is almost as hard for a nation to prepare to defend itself without indulging in hysteria. . . . If we scholars yield to the emotional temptation of either defeatism or intolerant rage, we shall have left our proper posts. And our desertion will leave the nation undefended at a vital point.

Without a Battle

"For if we fail as guardians of sacred human values, reaction will have triumphed in this hemisphere without a battle. And as a people we shall have lost the only enduring wealth of modern times."

Governor Saltonstall, with Lieut.-Gov. Horace T. Cahill, was accompanied in accordance with tradition by the mounted Massachusetts Lancers in scarlet and blue uniforms, and eight aides. The Governor, next President of the Association declared:

"Our quest for knowledge is futile without the companionship of integrity and truth, aimless without the beacon light of moral and spiritual values. The world today needs more faith in God—more confidence in itself and an undying determination that no Government or group of individuals which seek to make its citizens desert that spiritual fate in favor of the worship of the State as its spiritual successor will impose its way of life upon us in the United States."

Gifts to the University totaled $4,857,942.77, Dr. Conant stated, with capital gifts and legacies amounting to $3,462,044.50. Gifts for immediate use, he said, totaled $1,395,898.27, apart from pensions from the Carnegie Foundation. Largest single gift of capital was $650,000 for endowment of a dental school by the Carnegie Corporation of New York. An additional amount of $386,766.23 was received from the estate of Mrs. Agnes W. Nieman, wife of the founder of the Nieman Fellowships for Journalists.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Farmer's Daughter," with Martha Raye. 2:05, 6:20, 8:20. Also "Dr. Cyclops," 3:55, 7:55, 9:50.

Coolidge Corner—
"Too Many Husbands," with Jean Arthur and Fred MacMurray. 3:35, 6:35, 9:35. Also "Charlie Chan in Panama." 2:15, 5:15, 8:15.

Fenway—
Richard Greene and Zorina in "I Was an Adventuress." 1:15, 4:10, 7:05, 10. Also "I Can't Give You Anything but Love, Baby," with Johnny Downs and Peggy Moran. 2:55, 5:50, 8:45.

Fine Arts—
Walt Disney's "Pinocchio." 1, 2:35, 4:15, 5:50, 7:25, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—
"My Favorite Wife," with Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 9:50 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 7, 10. Also "March of Time." 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:35, 6:40, 9:40. Also "Sandy Is a Lady," with Baby Sandy. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:40.

Metropolitan—
"Safari," with Madeleine Carroll and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:45, 9:45. Also "Those Were the Days," with Ezra Stone. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:25. Tomorrow: "Four Sons," with Don Ameche, Mary Beth Hughes and Alan Curtis. Also "Murder in the Air," with Ronald Reagan, John Litel and Lya Lys.

Modern—
"Lillian Russell," starring Alice Faye, Don Ameche, and Henry Fonda. 9:05, a. m., 1:50, 5:45, 9:30. Also "The Biscuit Eater," with Billy Lee, 12:10, 4:15, 8. Tomorrow: "Torrid Zone," with James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. Also "The House Across the Bay."

Orpheum—
"The Mortal Storm," with Margaret Sullavan James Stewart, Robert Young, and Frank Morgan. 11:20 a. m., 2:55, 6:30, 10:05. Also "Phantom Raiders," with Walter Pidgeon and Florence Rice. 10 a. m., 1:40, 5:15, 8:50.

Paramount—
Richard Greene and Zorina in "I Was an Adventuress." 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:50, 9:40. Also "I Can't Give You Anything but Love, Baby," with Johnny Downs and Peggy Moran. 9:25, 12:10, 3, 5:45, 8:30.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Leopard Men of Africa." 10:35 a. m., 1, 3:15, 5:35, 8:50, 10. Also "Half a Sinner," with Heather Angel and John King. 9:30, 11:55 a. m., 2:10, 4:25, 6:45, 8:55.

South Station Theater—
Latest News — War "Films," "Know Your Money," "Servant of Mankind—Thomas Edison," "U. S. Air Army," latest newsreels and other shorts. Tomorrow: "The Monroe Doctrine," "The Dutch East Indies," "Travel Colombia," "The Sport of Kings," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay—
"Lillian Russell," starring Alice Faye, Don Ameche, and Henry Fonda. 10:50 a. m., 2:25, 5:55, 9:30. Also "The Biscuit Eater," with Billy Lee. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:35, 8:05. Tomorrow: "Torrid Zone," with James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. Also "The House Across the Bay."

State—
"The Mortal Storm," with Margaret Sullavan, James Stewart, Robert Young and Frank Morgan. 11:20 a. m., 2:55, 6:30, 10:05. Also "Phantom Raiders," with Walter Pidgeon and Florence Rice. 1:40, 5:15, 8:50.

Telepix—
French invaders and 30-minute news digest; Betty Button—Jitterbug No. 1; Pete Smith's Domineering Male Vanquished; Money (True or False); Biography of Thomas Edison; Travel to Pacific Fair and other shorts.

Trans-Lux—
"I Take This Oath," with Gordon Jones. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:50, 10. Also "The Buccaneer," with Frederic March. 10:35 a. m., 1:45, 4:50, 8.

Tremont—
"The Old Maid," with Bette Davis, George Brent, and Miriam Hopkins. Also "The Great Waltz," with Milliza Korjus and F. Gravet. Continuous from 9:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

University—
"'Til We Meet Again," with Merle Oberon. 2:50, 6:15, 9:35. Also "Star Dust," with Linda Darnell. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

Uptown—
"'Til We Meet Again," with George Brent and Merle Oberon. 1:10, 4:45, 8:20. Also "Johnny Apollo," with Tyrone Power. 2:55, 6:30, 10. Tomorrow: "Alias the Deacon." Also "Typhoon," with Dorothy Lamour and Robert Preston.

Radio—Page 12

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall, 8:30—
"Le Coq d'Or," Wedding March ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff
Overture to "William Tell" ..... Rossini
Turkish March ..... Mozart
"Carmen," Fantasia ..... Bizet
Fantasia for Piano, Chorus, and Orchestra Op 80 ..... Beethoven
Piano: Jesús María Sanromá
"The Rio Grande," for Chorus, Orchestra and Solo Piano (Poem by Sacheverell Sitwell)
Piano: J. M. Sanromá
Contralto: Marie Murray
Tenor: Wesley Boynton
Chorus from the Cecilia Society, Arthur Fiedler, Conductor
"Tales from the Vienna Woods," Waltzes ..... Strauss
Mozart Matriculates ... Alec Templeton
Spanish Dance from "La Vida Breve" ..... de Falla

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Spanish Art by Miss Magiunis. 11 a. m.

Elliott Urges All Possible Aid to Allies

Hinting at a need of immediate declaration of war by the United States on Hitlerism, Prof. William Y. Elliott, Harvard governmental expert and frequent White House caller, today asked "Why short of war?" in urging "all possible aid to the Allies."

In a mass meeting of alumni, he warned that "America alone may stand between Hitler and the world domination of his madman's dream."

Those who attended the meeting in the New Lecture Hall had been led to expect the possibility that speakers would urge outright declaration of war if sufficient support from the audience were "felt" by those on the platform.

While some opposition was heard as alleged membres of the fifth column clicked their heels in heard as alleged members of the possibility of saying out of war, the meeting was comparatively quiet.

Outside, leaflets were circulated against war by the Harvard Student Union, affiliated with the youth movement which has been criticized as strung to the Moscow party line for isolation since the Hitler-Stalin pact of last August.

Also milling outside were persons with petitions to be signed in support of the William Allen White Committee to Defend Democracy by Aiding the Allies.

Inside were members of the faculty, top-hatted Overseers, alumni and students, and a few private citizens, making an audience of 500.

The most desperate need of the Country, he asserted is a greatly enlarged body of fighting men. He urged that it be secured through universal military conscription.

Must Be Manned

Just having returned to Cambridge from Washington, Professor Elliott said that "the brains and the will of our Government and our industry in this hour of national peril have come together, as I have never seen them come together, in a true partnership. . . .

"We are turning out those engines of defense that this catastrophe has shown us we need."

"But," he added, "machines must be manned and fought by men. Trained, disciplined, fighting men—many of them. Ready in the shortest possible space of time."

For this reason, he endorsed the Universal Service Act as sponsored by the National Emergency Committee of the Military Training Camps Association, under whose auspices he spoke.

Colonel Lindbergh's recent radio address was "the message of appeasement" based upon "a pipe dream of hemispheric security and Latin American unity," he declared, and almost in the same breath he urged that we continue the "race against time" by "stamping out the real menace of foreign-controlled fifth columns, and the influence of our local Quislings."

"Why Colonel Lindbergh thinks an expeditionary force can operate more effectively in Brazil, which is about as far from New York as is Prague in Europe, than it can in England or Ireland," Professor Elliott continued, "I do not know.

"Let there be no doubt," he warned. "Hitler and Mussolini have openly lumped us with the other plutocratic democracies whom they have set about to loot and destroy. . . Our free existence, our constitutional system, our very power in the New World is a threat to the dictators' enjoyment of undisturbed triumph over an enslaved Europe.

Waged Already

"They have declared and waged the kind of war upon us already that has been shown to be the inevitable prelude to open attack. We are already at war with the Fascist and Nazi powers, though not by our own volition.

Lewis W. Douglas, former director of the budget, was another speaker at this rally, over which Gov. Leverett Saltonstall presided.

To give expression to the opposite sentiment, another rally has been arranged by students and faculty members at 4:30 this afternoon in Emerson hall, at which Prof. Kirtley F. Mather will preside.

'El' Deficit Payment

The City of Boston will pay $1,754,225.19 of the $2,724,679.87 deficit of the Boston Elevated Railway for the year ending March 31, 1940, William E. Hurley, State Treasurer, notified the Elevated Trustees today.

Old Connecticut Town of Greenwich Is Rich in Colonial History

Drawn by Whitman Bailey

The Old Shelley Mill

Here was planed much of the lumber for the hen coops, sheds, and even houses of the early settlers in Greenwich when the latter was still a farming community and the side-wheeler Maid of Kent was a familiar arrival each day from New York. One of the first such enterprises in the vicinity, the mill is still used on occasion.

A Scene in Greenwich Patriotic Pageant

Early settlers leave old town for Horseneck to make new homes for themselves farther west in the Township. One of the scenes in the early settlement period depicted in the dramatic and patriotic pageant, "Under Three Flags," to be given during Greenwich Tercentenary Week, June 26, 27, and 28, and for which preparations have been under way for weeks.

Drawn by Whitman Bailey

Historic Old Stanwich Inn

First stopping place for stage coaches between Greenwich and Bedford. On the second floor is the ballroom for square dances, so built that the partitions were hooked to the ceilings when more space was necessary. Here the young people of Greenwich, Bedford, and North Castle made merry, with bowing and scraping and turning to the calls of the fiddler.

Greenwich Plans for Tercentenary

By Don McCammond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

GREENWICH, Conn., June 20—This former strategically important English colonial outpost began its existence, so far as the rest of the world was concerned, just about 300 years ago when it entered the early American market with a curb rating of 25 soldiers' coats.

Today, Greenwich is a $200,000,000 corporation spending less than it earns, reducing its welfare burden by the simple method of finding jobs for the unemployed and enjoying the reputation of having held aloft alone for several years the standard of representative town meeting in Connecticut. Today, it is at the eve of a week-long celebration of the impulses and events of those 300 years.

Preparations have been under way for weeks for this celebration of Greenwich's first tercentenary. It begins Sunday morning when Greenwich goes to church for the special commenorative services. From then until the Tercentenary Ball the following Saturday night, business may go on as usual but there will be an undercurrent of excitement as the hours pass with parades, pilgrimages, pageantry and programs picked from the pages of history.

Landing of Pioneers

Out on Tod's Point, Tuesday afternoon, will be re-enacted the landing of the pioneers who sailed up the Sound one summer day in 1640. As a matter of fact, the site where Greenwich now stands was visited earlier by the Dutch Admiral, Adrien Block, who sailed along the New England coast in 1614.

Greenwich was not settled, however, until Captain Daniel Patrick and his friend, Robert Feaks, came to the pleasant harbor in search of a new home. Dickering with the sachems of the Senawaye tribe of Indians resulted in the purchase, under authority of the New Haven Colony, of a huge tract of land for 25 military coats which impressed the Indians. Greenwich was named after the town of the same name in England, home of Jeffery Ferris, one of Patrick's followers and a relative of one of Queen Elizabeth's courtiers.

The settlement was considered of strategic importance as the most westerly thrust of the English toward the Dutch colony in New York. Greenwich was soon mentioned in international dispatches of the day. The Director General of New Netherlands notified the settlement that the land was rightfully under his jurisdiction. Faced by the increasing hostility of the Indians, who perhaps by this time regretted their dealings with these early Yankees, Captain Patrick and Feaks signed a treaty in 1642, becoming Patroons of the Manor of Greenwich and a thorn in the side of their neighbors to the east in Stamford.

The Puritan residents of Stamford disliked this "sitting down with the Dutch," and Anglo-Dutch relations were unsettled for several years. By treaty Greenwich was returned to Connecticut in 1650, immediately under the jurisdiction of Stamford, and things changed. Greenwich grew, and according to the preface in the summary of the annual report for 1939, in 1665 "was set up in the New England tradition. The Selectmen controlled all expenses for church, town and school.

"Officers included fence viewers, cowkeepers, sheepmasters, chimney viewers, leather sealers, horse branders and impounders. Every citizen had his share in the work of road building. The building of church or school house was a community affair. Everyone did his share of the physical work besides paying the common rate toward the expense of building." This was a good deal more than a "whoop and a holler" away from the Greenwich of today, with its 42,000 citizens, and an assessed valuation on real and personal property of $181,390,130 for 1940 taxes.

And the Greenwich of today, with little in common with the typical Connecticut town, has apparently moved back into the status it occupied in 1642, that of an outlying part of New York. Greenwich is essentially part of the New York metropolitan area, with a sophisticated suburban atmosphere.

Convenient Retreat

Many a magnate has found in the old colonial tradition of this New England community, in its rolling hills and coves, bays and lakes which wear quite naturally the landscaped cloak of large estates, a convenient retreat from the details of empire-building.

Greenwich mixed into the Revolutionary War with as much gusto as any New England town. The Continental saltworks located here were raided and destroyed and the Town plundered by General Tryon and 1,200 British and Hessian soldiers. From the raid stemmed Greenwich's most famous legend, the "Ride of Old Put."

General Israel Putnam, an old Connecticut farmer, was in command of the local militia, about 100 men, when the British arrived. Gallantly attempting to beat back the raiders, the Continentals were forced to ride for reinforcements. Thus began the famed ride of the 240-pound General. With a company of Tories on his heels, "Put" rode toward the steep bluff which has ever since been known as Put's Hill, and plunged down. The British halted, probably in amazement, then fired a volley at the escaping rebel. At the bottom, the General is reported to have stopped long enough to denounce his attackers for puncturing his hat with a bullet.

Reflected in Mirror

Another version places him at home shaving when he caught in his mirror a gleam of a redcoat, and then departed hurriedly by riding his horse down the stone steps that at one time led to the church at the top of the bluff. A small enclosure with a bronze tablet commemorates the incident, which also provided inspiration for the Greenwich seal.

Many of the pre-Revolutionary structures, some of them still covered by their original hand-riven shingles, are still standing in Greenwich, familiar landmarks to the residents and used in deeds and other papers as monuments marking the boundaries of land. Old "Horse Neck Steeple" was used as a rangepoint in the old oyster-bed deeds.

From the cross streets of Greenwich's elm-shaded business section can be seen the white-capped waves of Long Island Sound, serving as a cooling system to this community 60 feet above sea level. Greenwich has approximately six miles of indented, ragged coastline, and harbors which make it one of the best yachting regions in the world. Beyond Captain Harbor are the two islands granted by the Crown to Captain Patrick. Great Captain's Island now has a lighthouse; Little Captain's Island has a public bathing beach maintained by Greenwich.

Wooden Nickels

The Greenwich Tercentenary Committee has made sure that not too much dignity and solemnity invest their celebration plans. For one thing, they have so arranged matters that Greenwich is probably the only community in the country where you can safely take a wooden nickel, despite the familiar adage. Five issues of the wooden coins were ordered by the Committee, and are legal tender redeemable at the local banks until closing hours, June 27.

Three flags have flown over this locality during its history, and this has been adopted as the theme of the three-part pageant which begins Wednesday. A cast of 2,000 will depict the history and development of Greenwich. The spectacle will end Friday, designated "Greater Greenwich Day"; on Friday afternoon, the "Parade of Progress," a cavalcade of pageantry, floats, marching units, military equipment, and bands and drum corps will be held.

Sunday, the day of the special services, will be "Faith of Our Fathers Day." The new coat of arms will be presented to Greenwich on Monday, "Old Home Day," in which provision has been made for registration of former residents. A musicale of works of Connecticut composers will be held in the evening.

Tuesday, "Pioneer Day," the Committee has arranged a motorcade from Town Hall to Old Greenwich, with re-enactment of the landing, and dedication of a marker at Tod's Point. The first display of fireworks, with a "Merrykhana" will take place in the evening.

Wednesday has been designated "School Day," with an afternoon parade of students, and the first performance of the pageant.

On Thursday, the merchants will hold a special Tercentenary Sales Day. Friday, the big parade and the third and last performance of the pageant, and Saturday, with its pilgrimage to historic spots, a Boy Scout Jamboree and Girl Scout demonstration, and the Tercentenary Ball, will conclude the celebration of Greenwich's first 300 years.

'Rural Routes' Are Offered To Tourists in Connecticut

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., June 20—Motorists on Connecticut highways are beginning to notice a new type of sign. Pointing down some secondary road, tree-shaded and winding, the sign indicates that this is a "Rural Route."

Forty or more "Rural Routes" have been laid out by the State Highway Department. Going from Hartford to Bridgeport, the motorist who is not pressed for time can follow the new markers and keep off the heavily-travelled U. S. 5 and U. S. 1. He can even go most of the way to the New York World's Fair on secondary roads.

The signs are white on a black background, the reverse of the usual highway route markers. The State Highway Department, which has published some small guide books outlining the routes, has two purposes in developing the system. One is to make it easy for tourists to find their way through the smaller and perhaps more picturesque Connecticut communities. A more important one is to take some of the traffic off the main highways.

The department has adopted a policy of keeping repair work and detours to a minimum on its new "Rural Routes" until the vacation season is over. Repairs will be made in the spring and the fall, so far as possible.

National Guard

The Connecticut National Guard Association, made up of officers of the State's militia, is on record as favoring prompt expansion of the Guard's ranks, modernization of its equipment, and an extended period of field training, all in the interests of national defense.

A resolution adopted by the Association noted that "the availability of the National Guard to serve has sometimes been the subject of comment" and went on to declare that the organization is ready "to make whatever personal sacrifice" the national defense may call for.

Brig. Gen. Reginald B. DeLacour, accepting the presidency of the Association, declared the United States should "stop fighting the Battle of Gettysburg and organize mechanized divisions."

"The airplane and the tractor were invented in this country," he said, "but who mastered them for military purposes?"

Rose Blossoms

Thousands of people this week visited Hartford for one of Nature's finest shows, the blossoming of the roses in Hartford's Elizabeth Park.

The roses have put on an annual show for years. This year with the Hartford Chamber of Commerce as master of ceremonies, the roses had the benefit of modern publicity technique to swell the crowd.

A "rose queen" posed for pictures. There was an international pageant in the music shell at Bushnell Park. The Hartford Symphony Orchestra played. Choral groups sang. The radio carried broadcasts of the musical events. Eddie Duchin brought his "name band" to Hartford with a special repertoire of rose tunes for a rose ball.

Culbertson Forum

Ely Culbertson, the bridge expert, is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congressman-at-large. The odds in favor of his defeat will be "colossal," said Mr. Culbertson. His home is in Ridgefield.

Senators Back Boston Defense Plan

A recent resolution of the Foreign Commerce Club of Boston, advocating the "strongest possible" program of national defense coupled with training for Government service, has received the hearty support of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Massachusetts, according to a telegram from the Senator received today by Horton I. Marlor, President of the Club.

Word has also come from Senator David I. Walsh, the other Massachusetts Senator, that he will present a copy of this resolution to the United States Senate.

The resolution which was telegraphed to members of the Massachusetts delegation in Washington reads in part: "The Foreign Commerce Club of Boston advocates a program of the strongest possible national defense and government service training commensurate with our responsibilities in the Western Hemisphere and the maintenance of our status as a world power."

Roses Blooming At Fenway Gardens

More than 4,000 rose blooms will be in full bloom next Sunday at the Fenway rose gardens and the day has been designated Rose Sunday, William P. Long, Park Commissioner announced today. The garden includes 384 varieties of roses among them several new kinds.

This week the garden is open to the public from eight until five; beginning next Sunday and continuing through the season probably until the opening of school this fall it will be open from early morning until dark the Commissioner said.

New varieties in the garden and their colors include the following: Eternal Youth, pink; Rome Glory, scarlet and crimson; Eclipse, golden and yellow; Matadore, crimson; McGrady Sunset, orange and scarlet; Rex Anderson, ivory and white; Queen Mary, salmon and orange; and Crimson Glory, crimson.

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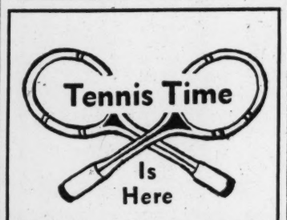
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HarvardHands Honor Degrees To 10 Notables

Ten honorary degrees wre conferred by Harvard's President, Dr. James B. Conant, at the Commencement exercises this morning. Recipients of degrees, with some of the citations read by Dr. Conant, follow:

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State of the United States, Doctor of Laws. "A seasoned veteran of domestic politics, his integrity stands unchallenged; a statesman striving for peaceful trade among all nations, his noble faith remains undaunted."

Carl Sandburg, of Harbert, Mich., poet and biographer, Doctor of Letters. "Poet and reporter seeking the rhythm of America, lately the Washington correspondent of the Lincoln administration, his epic story fortifies our national faith."

Robert G. Sproul, President of the University of California; Doctor of Laws. "The skilled administrator of the University of California, through his leadership a great public enterprise in higher education has won the entire confidence of the people of his State."

Eliel Saarinen, of Bloomfield Hills, Mich., architect, Director of Cranbrook Academy of Art; Doctor of Arts. "Versatile architect and teacher of design, famed in many lands, an explorer in quest of new forms of art engendered by modern cities and machines."

William Church Osborn, of New York, N. Y., lawyer; Doctor of Laws. "A lawyer eminent in his profession, a citizen of sagacity and prudence unselfishly working for the public welfare."

Julian L. Coolidge, Professor of Mathematics and Master of Lowell House at Harvard University; Doctor of Laws. "The first Master of Lowell House, one of the founding fathers of a new era in collegiate education, magnanimous in his friendships, resolute in his labors."

Thomas Barbour, naturalist, Director of the Harvard University Museum and the Harvard Museum of Comparative Zoology; Doctor of Science. "A born naturalist, who has extended our vision of the age-old world of animal life; a generous leader, an able director of a great museum."

Paul P. Cret, of Philadelphia, architect; Doctor of Arts. "A masterful designer of public buildings, imbued with the best traditions of the past, he brings new beauty to the present."

Alfred N. Richards, of Bryn Mawr, Pa., Professor of Pharmacology at the University of Pennsylvania; Doctor of Science.

Elliott P. Joslin, of Boston, Mass., physician and Clinical Professor of Medicine, Emeritus, at the Harvard Medical School; Doctor of Science.

Snow Falls in New York

OLEAN, N. Y., June 20 (AP)—Light snow fell early today at Rock City, in the Allegheny Mountain foothills, on the eve of the official first day of summer. A minimum temperature of 34 degrees was recorded.

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WORCESTER IVORY SALT

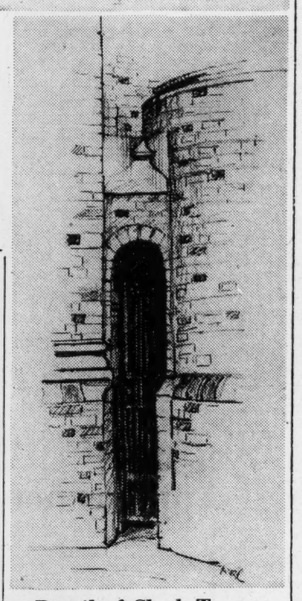
One of Harvard's Gates to Learning

Drawn by Alida van Rensselaer Conover

The Dudley Memorial Gate

One of the delights of summer visitors to Boston and Cambridge is to visit Harvard University, stroll past the historic buildings and linger under the great elms. Interesting in detail are the many gates that break the monotony of the great wall that encircles the Yard. They invite the artist to try to recapture something of their architectural lines and the flavor they add to the dignity of the colonial structures.

The Dudley Memorial Gate was built in 1915 with a bequest from Caroline Phelps Stokes, a descendant in the eighth generation of Thomas Dudley, Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, 1634-35.



Detail of Clock Tower

Child Development Is Theme Of Conference at Wellesley

By Millicent J. Taylor
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Over in Wellesley all next week is to be held an educators' conference widely attended not only by teachers but also by parents! What is more, the program is made up, not of the erudite subjects that teachers are supposed to discuss among themselves, but of honest-to-goodness questions that parents ask. This something-rather-new in the form of an educational convention is the regional conference of the Massachusetts Association for Childhood Education, meeting at Pendleton Hall, Wellesley College, from June 24 to 29, inclusive.

"The program for this conference has grown in an interesting way," said Dr. Laura Hooper, Director of Elementary Education, Newton, and director of the study group sections of the conference. "Members of the Association for Childhood Education have contacted three large teaching groups in Massachusetts and Connecticut, and asked them to send in the questions that they and the parents of the children in their grades would like to have discussed. Out of these have evolved the study group programs which make up a large section of the conference."

Essentially a Work Period

As in the case of the national conventions of this educational organization, the conference is essentially a work period. Built upon the theme, Child Development, the study sections will discuss and interpret curriculum questions, child health (physical and mental), the child and his relations to art and music, ways in which reading, writing, and arithmetic contribute to the child's development, home and school relationships, parent education, how parents may learn to evaluate the work of the school, and language in the child's development.

Paralleling these study sessions,—two and two only of which, by the way, each parent or teacher or scout leader who attends the conference may join for its full week of metings,—are general sessions both morning and evening, to many of which the public is invited. Among the speakers are Dr. Payson Smith of the Graduate School of Education, Harvard University, speaking on "A Living Philosophy of Education"; Dr. Mary Leeper, Executive Secretary of the Association for Childhood Education, Washington, D. C., speaking on "Working Together for Children"; John Pilley, Chairman of the Department of Education, Wellesley College, speaking on "The Education of the Young Child Considered from the Standpoint of the Adolescent"; and Julius E. Warren, Superintendent of Schools, Newton, on "Looking Ahead in Education."

Leaders of Study Groups

Among the leaders of the study groups are Dr. Abigail A. Eliot, Director of the Nursery Training School of Boston; Miss Mary O. Pottenger, Elementary Supervisor, Springfield; Miss Bertha L. Stone, Wheelock School, Boston; Gordon Reynolds, President of the Massachusetts School of Art and State Director of Art Education; and Miss Pauline F. Smith, Director of Kindergartens, Boston. Miss Frances M. Tredick, of the Wheelock School, Boston, is General Chairman of the conference.

An interesting exhibit of children's work and of teaching materials will be held in connection with the convention, its purpose not alone to help teachers to share with one another what they are doing, but also to help interpret to the parents the work of the schools.

The Massachusetts Association for Childhood Education is one of some 450 branch organizations of the A. C. E., which has a membership of 35,000 in 41 states and the District of Columbia, and before the war in five foreign countries, with national headquarters at Washington. Organized in 1892 as the International Kindergarten Union, it has made a practical, searching study of the home and school problems and needs of nursery school, kindergarten, primary, and elementary school children ever since, and holds regional and national conferences each year. The present regional conference at Wellesley, while sponsored by the Massachusetts branch, is reaching out for its members and guests to other parts of New England and into New York state.

Ernest Willard Gibson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 20 — United States Senator Ernest Willard Gibson of Vermont, who passed on here today, had served in Congress for 16 years. Always a Republican, Senator Gibson first entered Congress in 1924 as a member of the House. In 1933 he went to the Senate.

Senator Gibson was a native of Londonderry, Vt., and was graduated from Norwich University in 1894. He continued his education by studying law at the University of Michigan. He practiced his profession at Brattleboro from 1899. In 1906 he was elected to the Vermont House of Representatives. Two years later he became a member of the Vermont Senate, of which he was made President pro tem.

He was a firm believer in a "United New England" delegation in Congress and said: "If we of New England cannot agree on a solution of our problems, it is not reasonable to expect any Federal administration to solve them for us."

In 1938, when the Federal Government demanded that the New England States relinquish title to land on which flood-control projects were to be constructed Senator Gibson, along with Gov. George D. Aiken, of Vermont, vigorously protested the Government's proposal. Senator Gibson viewed it as "a step toward nationalization of natural resources and involving the very existence and life of the States."

In 1899, Senator Gibson joined the National Guard, retiring in 1908 as a Colonel. He returned to service in 1915 as a Captain of infantry serving on the Mexican border and during the World War he served abroad for two years.

As Congressman he was a member of the Naval Committee, one of the key legislative groups at work on national defense legislation.

New Hampshire Day Set at the Fair

New Hampshire Day at the World's Fair of 1940 in New York is to be celebrated on Sept. 14. A proclamation will be issued by the Governor of New Hampshire confirming the date and inviting residents and summer visitors to participate by attending on that day.

New Hampshire has one of the largest new exhibits of this year.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This is a portion of a total of 238 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Friday, 10:15 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.
New Haven—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WELI, 900kc.

Maine

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 640kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Mondays and Thursdays, 1:30 p. m., WORL, 920kc.
Greenfield—Saturdays in June, 9 a. m., WHAI, 1210kc.
New Bedford—First Tuesday, 9 p. m., WNBH, 1310kc.
Springfield—Week of July 8 to 13, inc., 9 a. m., WSPR, 1140kc.
Springfield—Week of August 12-17, 8:30 a. m., WMAS, 1420kc.
Worcester—Second Friday, 4:30 p. m., WORC, 1280kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Saturday, June 22, 12:15 p. m., July 13, 8:30 a. m. WJAR, 890kc.

Vermont

Rutland—June 25, 26, 10:30 a. m., WSYB, 1500kc.
Springfield — Tuesdays, 8 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.
Waterbury—Thursdays, 10:45 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Republic of Panama

Colon—Third Tuesday of the month, 7.15 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.1m.).
Panama City — First Tuesdays, 8 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc (25.64m.).

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX, 6.07mc (49.4m.).

Hull Sounds 'America Beware' In Speech to Harvard Class

Continued from Page 1

we point, with justifiable pride, as a successful experiment in democracy and human freedom. That experiment began when a resplendent generation of Americans resolve to stake on its success their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor. With unshakable faith in their cause and an unswerving determination to make it prevail, they risked their all for the creation of a nation in which each citizen would have—as his inalienable rights—liberty under law, equality of opportunity, freedom of thought and of conscience. Those Americans believed unreservedly that in a nation founded upon these great principles, the people could enjoy individually a far greater measure of well-being and happiness than is possible under any other form of political and social organization, and could achieve collectively a degree of internal strength and unity of purpose necessary to ensure for the nation itself the inalienable right to manage its own affairs solely by the will of its own people.

A century and a half of active and, at times, tumultuous history have vindicated this faith. The nation which that generation of Americans founded lives today and has grown great and powerful beyond the fondest dreams of its founders. This has come about because, through the stresses and strains of internal adjustment and external conflict, succeeding generations of Americans have never faltered in their devotion to that faith and have rededicated themselves to it, freely and reverently; because in each generation there was sufficient resoluteness of spirit, tenacity of purpose, moral and physical courage, and capacity for unselfish sacrifice to accept individual and collective responsibility for the preservation of the principles upon which this nation was founded and upon which it has built its way of life.

Our American history has not been achieved in isolation from the rest of mankind; there is no more dangerous folly than to think that its achievements can be preserved in isolation. It has been a part of a vast movement—in the Old World, as well as the New—which has opened new vistas in the destiny of man; which has carried human progress to new and exalted heights; which has, through scientific attainment, lessened the tyranny over man of the blind forces of nature; which, as never before, has expanded for the human race as a whole the opportunity for freedom of mind and of spirit. To this great stream of new ideas, new attainments, new cultural values, we have made our contribution; and we ourselves, in turn, have been nourished by it.

Spiritual Foundation Attacked

The massed forces of lust for tryannical power are directed today against the very bases of the way of life which has come to be the cherished ideal of a preponderant majority of mankind—against the moral, spiritual, social, political and economic foundations of modern civilization. Nation after nation has been crushed into surrender, overrun and enslaved by the exercise of brute force combined with fraud and guile. And as the dismal darkness descends upon more and more of the earth's surface, as its menacing shadow falls blacker and blacker athwart our continent, the very instinct of self-preservation bids us beware.

We have the power to meet that menace successfully, if we, at this time, face the task which is before us in the same spirit in which former generations of Americans met the crises that confronted them in their times. We need material means of defense. These means we are determined to create, and we are creating them. But more than that is needed.

Men will defend to the utmost only things in which they have complete faith. Those who took part in the struggle by which freedom was won for this nation would have found its hardships unbearable, if they had not been imbued with transcendent faith in the things for which they fought. The task of preserving and defending freedom requires at times as stern and determined a struggle as the task of achieving freedom, and as firm a faith.

No more vital test has ever confronted the American people than that which confronts it today. There are difficult and dangerous times ahead. Our national independence and our cherished institutions are not immune from the challenge of the lust for power that already stalks so much of the earth's surface. Unprecedented effort and heavy sacrifices will be required of us as the price of preserving, for ourselves and for our posterity, the kind of America that has been fostered and preserved for us by the vigilance, courage and sacrifice of those who preceded us. W eshall succeed if we retain unimpaired the most precious heritage which they bequeathed us—an unshakable faith in the everlasting worth of freedom and honor, of truth and justice, of intellectual and spiritual integrity; and an immutable determination to give our all, if need be, for the preservation of our way of life.

Without that faith and that determination to give our all, if need be, for the preservation of our way of life.

Without that faith and that determination, no material means of defense will suffice. With them, we need fear no enemy outside or within our borders.

Bars Resort to Cynicism

In times of grave crises, there are always some who fall a prey to doubt and unreasoning fear; some who seek refuge in cynicism and narrow self-interest; some who wrap themselves in the treacherous cloak of complacency. All these are dangers that lie within us. All these impair the faith and weaken the determination without which freedom cannot prevail.

Each and every one of us must search his mind and his heart for these signs of fatal weakness. The stern realities of the crisis which is upon us call, as never before, for vision and for loyalty. They call for all the strength of hand, of mind and of spirit that we can muster. They call for self-reliance, for self-restraint, for self-imposed and freely accepted discipline. They call for the kind of national unity that can be achieved only by free men, invincible in their resolve that human freedom must not perish. They call for unselfish service today if we are to win through to a secure and bright tomorrow.

A responsibility seldom equaled in gravity and danger rests upon each and every one of us. Neglect or delay in assuming it, willingly and fully, would place in mortal danger our way of life and the sacred cause of human freedom. Were we to fail in that responsibility, we would fail ourselves; we would fail the generations that went before us; we would fail the generations that are to come after us; we would fail mankind; we would fail God.

I am supremely confident that we shall not fail. I am certain that in the minds and hearts of our people still—still—lie welling springs—inexhaustible and indestructible—of faith in the things we cherish, of courage and determination to defend them, of sacrificial devotion, of unbreakable unity of purpose. I am certain that, however great the hardships and the trials which loom ahead, our America will endure and the cause of human freedom will triumph.

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Hershey's COCOA 3 ½ lb Tins 25c
Brillo Lge Pkg 14c | 2 Sm Pkgs 15c
Red Heart Dog Food 3 1 lb Tins 25c
Marvo Shortening lb 15c | 3 lb Tin 39c
Fruit and Nut Bread Loaf 15c
Coffee Buns Pkg of 12 12c
Palmolive Soap Bar 6c
Klek Tiny Soap Beads 2 Pkgs 17c
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Buy 2 pkgs at reg. price—get 1 more for 1c

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WELLS BEACH, ME.	1.65	WHITEFIELD, N. H.	3.65
PORTLAND, ME.	2.20	WEIRS, N. H.	2.20

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Traditional Rivals Move to New London for Finale—New Hope in Bee Staff

Harvard and Yale Crews Stage Regatta on Thames

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Harvard and Yale rowing enthusiasts are hoping that no such inclement conditions surround their 78th annual regatta on the Thames River, Conn., tomorrow as those which practically ruined the Intercollegiate Rowing Association affair on the Hudson last Tuesday.

Postponements, rough water, adverse tide and wind conditions, and dusk hampered the usual festive manner of both participants and spectators at Poughkeepsie. The varsity race was completed with Washington winning, but the customary enjoyment was swallowed in a pall of general disappointment.

The only comparable element between the two rowing events is the weather, however. The race between the two old colleges, Harvard and Yale, has more tradition, more rivalry, more glamor, and more everything except more crews. It is the oldest intercollegiate competition in the Americas and rates traditionally with the Oxford-Cambridge boat race of England.

There will undoubtedly be one disappointment in the Harvard-Yale affair similar to the one at Poughkeepsie — an absence of spectators and yachting array. Although the Thames River will cradle a sizable display of expensive boating, it is not predicted to approach by half the anchorage of past race days. And the two railroads providing transportation for the spectators are not looking for the usual patronage on their bedecked flat cars.

Boats Ready

All this of course somewhat handicaps the beauty of the race surroundings, but to the oarsman, past and present, it will in no way influence the race itself. Although the two boats are not so ready as they might be (crew coaches always would like another day or so even after several months of preparation), they are ready enough to try each other.

Going into the statistics of the different crews and the mechanics of style is just so much fill material to extend stories of the prospects from paragraphs to columns. The past records of the two varsity boats for the season is not indicative of much either, since it is admitted freely among experts that sprint crews (up to two-mile racing) and four-mile eights are as different as dashmen and two-milers in track.

Favor Harvard

Among those who should know, or at least think they should know, the learnings are toward Harvard in the combination crew race tonight, the Crimson freshmen tomorrow morning, the Yale jayvee boat tomorrow morning, and the Harvard varsity tomorrow night.

Grapevine reports, which are not necessarily reliable but are always interesting, picture the Yale varsity shell as the favored eight when the crews first arrived at Red Top and Gales Ferry, but since they settled into the workouts on the Thames, the reports have differed. The critics have been talking more Harvard, what with the boat looking better daily and reported to be turning in some pretty respectable time trials.

Grapevine Reports

The grapevine reports may have much truth to them, too, for the Yale coach, Ed Leader, certainly does not seem to have been satisfied with the seating he brought down from the sprint season. Only last Friday he shifted the oarsmen in the varsity, demoting three and promoting three, including the stroke position. Changes as radical as that are not made at such a late date without wholesome respect for what the rival camp is showing.

He has finally decided upon the seating as follows: Stroke, John Blair; 7, John Rannenberg 6 Charles Ruprecht; 5, Harold Vreeland; 4, Stanley Livingston; 3, George Ross; 2, Charles Aberg; bow, Peter Beard; and coxswain, Capt. Buckley Byers.

The regatta opens tonight at 5:30 p. m. (E. S. T.) when the combination eights race two miles. This affair is not important but does give the substitute oarsmen a reward for their camp labors. The freshmen open the big day of racing tomorrow morning at 9:30 a. m. (E. S. T.) and the jayvees row a half hour later. In the afternoon the varsity baseball teams play their third and deciding game and the main attraction, the varsity four-mile race, is scheduled to leave the New London bridge at 7:30 p. m. (E. S. T.) and arrive at Bartlett's Cove some 20 minutes later.

Boston Box Scores

Bees

PITTSB'GH	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Gustine 2b	5	0	0	0	1	6	0
Elliott rf	4	0	3	3	0	0	0
Van Robays lf	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Vaughan ss	5	0	1	1	1	1	0
Fletcher 1b	4	1	0	0	14	0	0
D. Maggio cf	3	1	1	1	1	0	0
Brubaker 3b	4	1	1	2	2	3	0
Lopez c	4	1	1	1	5	0	0
Bowman p	4	1	2	3	0	1	0
Totals	36	5	9	11	27	11	0
BOSTON							
Hassett 1b	4	1	1	1	8	1	1
Sisti 3b	4	0	1	1	1	5	1
Moore rf	4	0	1	2	4	0	0
Ross lf	4	0	1	2	4	0	0
West cf	4	0	3	4	2	0	0
Rowell 2b	4	0	1	1	3	2	0
Miller ss	4	0	1	1	0	2	0
Berres c	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Glossop	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salvo p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
‡Warstler	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Errickson p	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
†Masi c	2	0	0	0	4	0	0
Totals	35	1	9	11	27	11	2

*Batted for Berres in fifth inning. †Batted for Errickson in fifth inning. ‡Batted for Salvo in ninth inning.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Pittsburgh	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—5
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Runs batted in, Brubaker 2, Lopez, Vaughan, West Two-base hits, Brubaker, Ross, Bowman, West. Hits, off Errickson, 5 in 5 innings; off Salvo, 4 in 4 innings. Left on bases, Pittsburgh 8, Boston 7. Base on balls, by Errickson 3, by Salvo. Struck out, by Errickson, by Salvo 3, by Bowman 3. Double plays, Sisti, Rowell, and Hassett; Brubaker, Gustine and Fletcher. Losing pitcher Errickson. Time, 2h. 5m. Umpires, Stewart Barr and Magerkurth. Attendance 1,771.

Red Sox

ST. LOUIS	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Cullenbine rf	5	1	2	2	4	0	0
Radcliff cf	5	1	1	2	0	0	0
McQuinn 1b	3	0	0	0	7	1	0
Clift 3b	2	1	1	1	0	3	0
Judnich cf	4	2	2	5	3	0	0
Berardino ss	4	1	1	1	2	4	1
Heffner 2b	3	0	3	3	6	4	0
Swift c	4	0	1	1	3	0	0
R Harris p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Lawson p	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	6	11	15	27	13	1
BOSTON							
Doerr 2b	5	1	3	5	3	3	0
Cramer cf	5	1	1	2	0	0	0
Finney rf	5	1	3	7	3	0	0
Foxx 1b	5	0	0	0	1	1	0
Williams lf	4	0	1	1	4	0	0
Cronin ss	4	0	2	2	1	3	0
Tabor 3b	4	0	0	0	0	3	0
Desautels c	3	1	1	1	2	0	0
Peacock c	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Hash p	4	0	1	2	1	1	0
Heving p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	39	4	12	20	24	11	0

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
St. Louis	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	—6
Boston	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Runs batted in, Finney 2, Hash, Foxx, Judnich 4, Heffner, Swift. Two-base hits, Hash, Cramer, Radcliff Three-base hits, Doerr, Finney 2. Home run, Judnich Double plays, Tabor, Doerr and Foxx; Cronin, Doerr, and Foxx; Berardino, Heffner and McQuinn. Left on base, Boston 10, St. Louis 8. Bases on balls, by Hash 4, by Heving, by Lawson 2. Struck out, by Hash 2, by Heving, by Lawson, Hits, off R. Harris, 7 in 2 1-3 innings; off Lawson, 5 in 6 2-3 innings; off Hash, 11 in 7 1-3 innings; off Heving, 0 in 2-3 inning. Winning pitcher, Lawson. Losing pitcher, Hash. Time 1h. 50m. Umpires, Moriarty, Hubbard and Rue. Attendance, 1,768.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

The Cincinnati Reds defeated Brooklyn, 4—2, to increase their lead to 6½ games.

Three Years Ago

Bobby Riggs won the U. S. Clay Court tennis title for the second-straight time.

Open Archery Championship At Milwaukee

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—An array of archery shooters, that would put Robin Hood to shame—will assemble at the State Fair Grounds in Milwaukee, June 21, 22, 23, for the Grand American Archery Tournament.

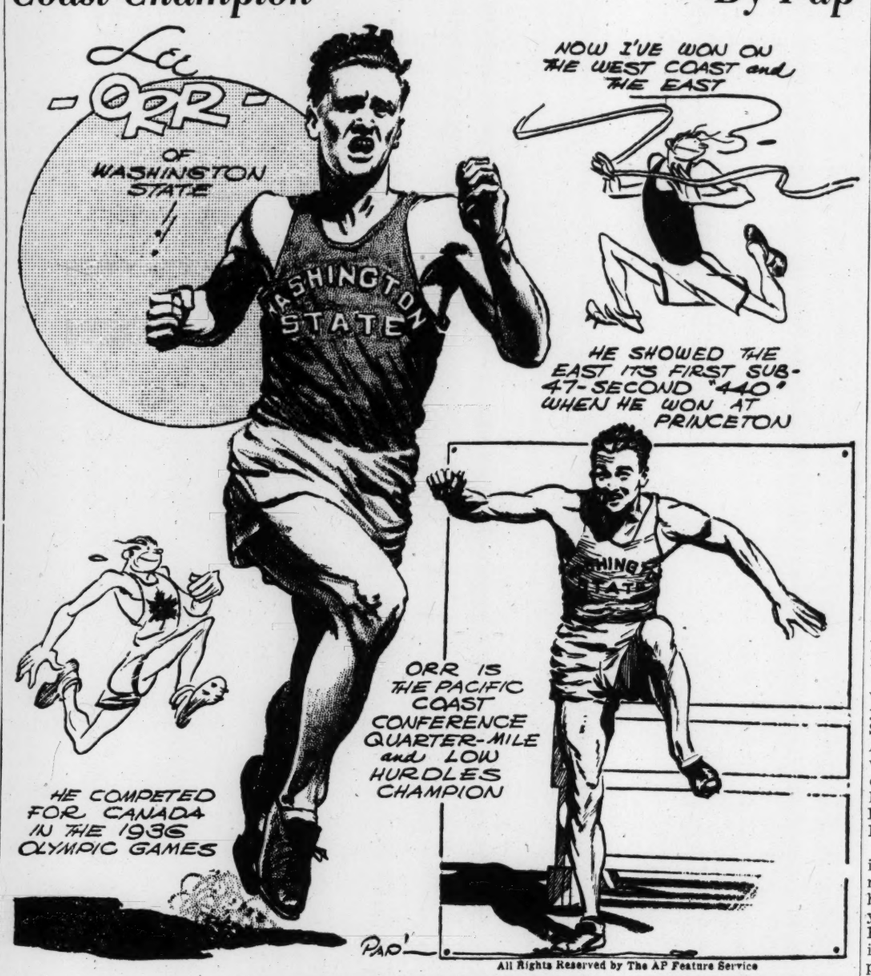
The bow and arrow, once the sole weapon back in the dark ages has sprung into such prominence that Tournament Director, Larry Whiffen, is finding it difficult to lay out shooting grounds large enough to accommodate the 1,500 archers, who will take their places on the mile long shooting line.

Although national tournaments have been held in this country for nearly a century, this year's shoot, which pays in prizes to the tune of $10,000, has attracted bowmen from practically every state in the country.

Particularly interesting will be two brothers from California's "desert wastes"—Ken and Walt Wilhelm, of Yermo, Calif. Ken, one of the country's leading trick shooters, once shot an arrow high over the top of the Wrigley Building in Chicago and vows that he can duplicate the same stunt using the Empire State Building in New York as the hurdle.

The three-day tournament lists eight events, five of which are target, two field and one flight event. Special events are also provided for women and juniors.

Coast Champion —By Pap'



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Lee Orr, Washington State's Pacific coast conference quarter-mile and low hurdles champion, treated eastern track enthusiasts to their first sub-47-second quarter when he raced to victory in the Princeton Invitation meet in 46.8 seconds. This triumph over a field of conference champions pretty well established Orr as the best quarter-miler in America.

Orr, a strapping 175-pounder, has been Washington State's mainstay in the 220, 440 and low hurdles. He has speed and power, as well as plenty of experience. Orr came to college with quite a reputation as a sprinter, having won the state 220-yard championship three years running.

Orr was born in Canada and came to Washington as a youngster. He discovered he was a citizen of Canada when the Olympic trials rolled around in 1936 and therefore eligible only for the Canadian team. He went to Berlin with the Maple Leaf entry.

Karl Schlademan, the Washington State coach, is of the opinion that Orr has it within him to better Ben Eastman's world mark of 46.4 for the quarter. Schlademan feels that his charge could come very close to 46-flat.

Because of his limited competition and an interruption due to injury, Orr has not yet reached his peak. It is quite possible that he may stay in college for graduate work and have an opportunity to further his track development under his old coach. If he does, and makes up his mind to concentrate on the quarter-mile, the record for that event may be doomed.

—Pap'

Big League Prospect

Hiland Dale Holt

Ted Harrison, ranking pitcher on the Yale nine this season, is being watched closely by major league scouts, even though he is merely a sophomore. Even more than his pitching, the scouts are watching his hitting, for he batted for a commanding .350 in the Eastern Intercollegiate League. If his arm trouble, which developed in the first Harvard game, is improved, he may see action on the mound in the final game against the Crimson in New London tomorrow. Otherwise he will play in the outfield.

Healey Defeats Elis Again On Last Mound Appearance

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Thomas Vincent Healey, Harvard's ranking scholar-athlete and captain of the varsity baseball team, was taking it easy underneath the grandstand yesterday afternoon, prior to pitching the second game of the 70th Yale series on Soldiers Field.

That he would soon have his last chance to hurl for the Crimson—for it would be too much to expect him to work again in the rubber game at New London tomorrow—did not seem to be bothering him. He was conscious of the approaching end of his college athletic career and sorry to see it arrive, but it did not disturb his poise.

"All I want right now," declared the husky football star who received his A.B. summa cum laude at Commencement exercises today, "is one more victory over Yale." And within the next three hours he had achieved that end—his third varsity victory in three years—and was on his way to the clubhouse.

Evened Series

In a way yesterday's win, which evened the series between the two old rivals after Yale had won the first game 8-7 in New Haven Tuesday, was worth more to Healey than just a defeat of Yale. He had approached his final season this spring full of hope and expectation that this would be his best year ever. Yet a bothersome arm led to his being unable to start as many games as he would have liked and cut down his chances of establishing any record. The win evened everything for the season.

A better-than-average batter, it is possible that Tom may see service tomorrow as a pinch-hitter, if Coach Floyd Stahl finds himself in need of one. More than once Healey's timely base hits have pushed in vital runs or inaugurated Crimson rallies.

Ayres to Pitch

Coach Stahl announced this morning that Sophomore Burgy Ayres, who started Tuesday's game in New Haven, would get the starting call again tomorrow in New London. The rangy former Choate School star may give the Elis more trouble in the final game than he did in the first, when he was bothered by the footing on the Yale rubber. Although he restricted the Blue to six hits in seven innings, he issued seven walks, which enabled the Elis to build up a 4-0 lead in the first three innings. Observers at the game declared that when Burgy bore down, he slipped and lost control of the ball.

Burgy's opponent tomorrow will probably be Joe Wood, Jr., hero of the first game when he was named the winning pitcher after hurling the last seven innings and after his own long fly had batted in the winning run in the 12th, but goat of the game yesterday, when he fumbled Les Pitchford's single to left center long enough to let Gil Whittemore score from second with the winning run in the ninth. Son of the Eli coach, Smoky Joe Wood, he may be all the tougher for the Harvards tomorrow because of that miscue. Yale's best pitcher, Ted Harrison, may be used if his arm improves.

Final Game

In the game at New London, which will be played between the morning and afternoon sessions of the Harvard-Yale regatta, three Crimson seniors will be making their final appearance. Torbie Macdonald, football captain last fall and track star for the previous two seasons, will leave a vacancy in centerfield; Bob Fulton, varsity catcher for three years; and Sam Merrill, who this year got his chance to play second base regularly when Capt. Artie Johns was graduated last spring—all received their sheepskins today.

The deepest hole will be left behind the plate, where Fulton will be missing. At the beginning of this season, Bob was transferred to third, but his presence was soon needed again as a backstop. Either Bob Regan, substitute this year, or Charlie Spreyer, who gave up baseball for studies, may get the job.

N. E. Softball League Opens Year Tonight

The curtain goes up on New England League softball at the Garden tonight when the Boston Olympets meet the Burnham Brady Girls of Hartford in the feature game and the Totem Pole team clashes with the Worcester Girls in the preliminary. Both are league affairs with the Norumbega-Worcester contest set for 7:30.

In tackling the Burnham Brady Girls, the Olympets are facing the sternest kind of rival. Hartford played in Boston twice last season and managed to split even, losing the first game by a 4-1 score at the Arena, but bouncing back to win the second 5-4 in 12 innings at the Garden.

What seemed at first glace to be an easy opponent for the Totem Pole team now appears to be a worthy rival. The Worcester management has announced that Helen Dupsky, considered one of the top girl pitchers in this State, will be on the mound. She twirled her team to the Massachusetts' title last season. On her one Hub appearance, she shut out the now defunct Gardenias 6-0.

Opposing the Worcester ace will be Hermenia Franks, who has yet to taste defeat in this section. She held the strong Rhode Island All-Stars in check two weeks ago, winning 4-2, and also has a win over the Fiske Girls to her credit. If Miss Franks should falter, Ben Levias has his veteran, Florence Boudreau, ready for relief duty.

The Olympets' starting pitcher is still in doubt. It is Mary Donnelly's turn, but Helen Johnston has been a sensation so far this year and may get the assignment. Helen has turned in two victories in two starts, allowing the opposing batters just one unearned run in those two efforts. Miss Donnelly, on the other hand, lost her only start of the year, but it was lack of hitting on her effectiveness on hers that cost effectiveness on her's that cost her the game. She allowed the Fiske Girls six hits, while fanning 10 batters.

Big League Stuff

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—If Marquette's football team starts trying placement kicks from all over the field next fall don't be too surprised.

A fellow named Ward Cuff has been tutoring Marquette kickers in the art.

Cuff, who came back to Marquette for extra work the past semester, is the New York Giant pro footballer who led the national professional league in the placement-kicking department last fall.

Stengel Finds Consolation In Relief Pitching of Salvo

BULLETIN

The Boston Bees announced this noon that John Barnicle, right-handed pitcher, has been sent to Syracuse of the International League on option.

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Even in defeat, there often are consoling factors.

Take, for example, yesterday's 5-1 Bee setback by the visiting Pittsburgh Pirates. It marked Dick Errickson's first loss, after four straight victories, and dropped the locals a notch to seventh place in the National League race.

But at his dinner last night, Manager Casey Stengel must have whistled between courses as he recalled the successful Boston debut of Manuel "Chief" Salvo, the pitcher who is built like the redwoods of his native California.

Shutout Ball

Walking out of the bull pen after the Buccaneers had made five damaging hits and scored as many runs off Errickson in the first five innings, Salvo blanked them through the sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth. The Pirates managed four hits, but could not reach the scoring station.

The Chief's opening inning brought the 1,771 customers to their feet. In succession he struck out Vince Di Maggio, Bill Brubaker and Al Lopez, and all three went down swinging. The big right-hander apparently turned on the pressure in an effort to make an impression with the manager, and he certainly did. That sort of pitching deserves better than bull pen labor, a little matter which Stengel will take care of in the near future—perhaps in the four-game Cardinal series just ahead.

Now or Never

Salvo is overdue, as ball players put it. For five years he has been trying to stay in the big leagues, with only mediocre success. It may be now or never for him.

The Chief, born in Sacramento June 30, 1913, signed his first professional contract with the Sacramento club in 1932 and stayed in the Pacific Coast League for four seasons. The Red Sox drafted him in the fall of '35, taking him to Sarasota the following spring. However, on the second day of the regular campaign he was farmed to San Diego, and when the Sox later bought Gene Desautels from that club, he was used as part payment in the deal.

Bought By Giants

Bill Terry, in his nation-wide hunt for pitching, took the Chief last season, but found him lacking the control and stamina of a nine-inning hurler. In 32 games, mostly as a relief man, Chief compiled a record of four won and 10 lost. This spring Terry shipped him off to Jersey City, where he maintained a .500 pace with an outfit which was running second in the International League race.

Although he didn't know it at the time, Errickson's unbeaten string was snapped in the second inning yesterday when Brubaker smashed a two-run double off the fence in left field. Dick's control was not so sharp, nor his curve so effective, as in last Friday's four-hitter over the Chicago Cubs. He may have waited a day too long between assignments. Being solidly put together, Dick probably is a better pitcher when worked every fourth day.

Two Games Sunday

The Bees are behind in their schedule with the Cardinals, who open with a single here tomorrow. Only three of the 22 games have been played, while Casey Stengel already has kept 11 dates with the Cubs, nine with the Pirates—excluding today's—and eight with Cincinnati. Another Cardinal single is booked at the Hive on Saturday —Ladies' Day—with a double-header closing the series on Sunday.

This should be an interesting series. The Bees are looking better and the Cardinals are once more playing the brand of ball that made them a pennant threat in 1939. Early today there were only two contests between the Cards, in fifth place, and the Bees, in seventh. While the locals were being humbled by the Pirates, the Redbirds were falling apart at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn.

* * *

Briefs . . . Bob Williams, the Amherst pitcher, worked out with the Bees before yesterday's game and then watched the affair from the press box . . . It is understood that the club will release one of its pitchers before giving Bob a regular uniform . . . He is a lefthander, and will room with Johnny Cooney on the road . . . Max West has a hitting streak of five games, with a .626 pace during that period . . . He made three out of four behind Errickson and Salvo . . . Rain interrupted the game for about 40 minutes . . . Buddy Hassett, Chet Ross and Eddie Miller have played in every Bee game to date.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P. C.
Wilson	13	3	0	1.000
Heving	8	3	0	1.000
Galehouse	9	4	1	.800
Grove	9	3	1	.750
Harris	9	3	1	.750
Dickman	11	4	3	.571
Hash	16	5	4	.556
Bagby	13	5	4	.556
Butland	3	1	2	.333
Wagner	6	4	0	.000
Ostermueller	8	0	2	.000

Bees

	Games	Won	Lost	P. C.
Errickson	12	4	1	.800
Piechota	7	2	2	.500
Posedel	14	5	7	.417
Sullivan	13	3	5	.375
Strincevich	11	1	4	.200
Barnicle	12	0	0	.000
Salvo	1	0	0	.000
Coffman	13	0	2	.000
Javery	9	0	2	.000
Fette	6	0	4	.000

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	G	AB	H	Ave.
Carey	5	11	8	.429
Cramer	49	220	77	.350
Finney	44	202	72	.356
Williams	49	192	67	.349
Spence	4	6	2	.333
Peacock	25	48	15	.313
Foxx	49	189	58	.307
Di Maggio	13	28	8	.286
Doerr	46	195	55	.282
Tabor	46	174	45	.259
Cronin	46	174	45	.259
Desautels	40	128	24	.188
Owen	5	16	3	.188
Glenn	3	1	0	.000

Bees

	G	AB	H	Ave.
Rowell	34	96	33	.344
Andrews	8	13	4	.308
Ross	42	179	55	.307
Hassett	47	178	52	.292
Miller	47	174	47	.270
West	46	174	45	.259
Moore	27	90	22	.244
Cooney	26	65	15	.231
Sisti	26	105	24	.229
Warstler	25	53	12	.226
Glossop	29	95	19	.204
Berres	24	38	7	.184
Masi	19	42	6	.143
Wietelmann	9	8	1	.125

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Boston Bees - Pittsburgh	John Kiley, songs
3:15 "In Hollywood"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": drama	Pirates baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Bees - Pittsburgh	"Melody Mart"
3:45 "In Record Time"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": comedy	Pirates baseball game	Novachord soloist
4:00 Science talk	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk...	Boston Bees - Pittsburgh	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	Pirates baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Boston Bees - Pittsburgh	"Consolairs"
4:45 "Around the Hub"	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Pirates baseball game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Vox Humana"	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 Musicale	Malcolm Claire, stories	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Jack Armstrong": sk...	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Dance Hour"	"The O'Neills": drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Dance	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance	Cordell Hull, talk	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Dinner Concert
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	John B. Kennedy, news	News from Bordeaux	News Service
7:30 "Vox Pop": interviews	Monologues	Bailey Axton, songs	"20th Century Music"	"Let's Dance"
7:45	Robison's Buckaroos	"Confidentially Yours"	Dance Orchestra	"Music of the Masters"
8:00 "Ask It - Basket": questions; answers.	Musical Americana: guests; orchestra	"Mr. District Attorney": dramatic sketch	W. Williams, comment	"Fireside Time"
8:15			Philip La Follette	Arizona Rangers
8:30 "Strange As It Seems": war news	"Pot o' Gold": Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"I Love a Mystery": dramatic sketch	Sports Writers' Quiz	Arizona Rangers
8:45			Sports Writers' Quiz	American Legion speaker
9:00 Major Bowes' amateur hour	Charles F. Harrington, Les Concertes Symphonique de Montreal	"Good News of 1940": music; comedy	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15		Rudy Vallee; Maxie	Leighton Noble's Orch	
9:30 Major Bowes' amateur hour	Montreal Concert; news	Rosenbloom; orchestra	Morton Gould's Orch.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45			Morton Gould's Orch.	
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	Network sports	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Rep. Celler, N. Y.	Network sports	Bob Burns; Roland	News Service	Al Sack's Orchestra
10:30 News of the War	Network sports	Young; Kirsten Flagstad; orchestra	Symphony Orchestra;	Claude Sweeten's Orch.
10:45 David Lilienthal	Network sports		Cesare Sodero, cond.	Russ Brown's Orchestra
11:00 News; sports	News; weather	News Service	Mickey Albert's Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15 News; Dance Orch.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Senator Robert A. Taft	"The Blue Beetle"
11:30 Midnight Swing Club	"Music You Want"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Leo Reisman's Orch.	dramatization
11:45	"Music You Want"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Leo Reisman's Orch.	News Service

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Barbecue"	Variety program	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Variety program	"Alice and Adrian"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 News of Europe	News Here and Abroad	News Service	"Eight Bells"	News Service
8:15 Shopping talk	"Breakfast in Bedlam"	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; "Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Hits and Encores"	Headline News; "Breakfast in Bedlam"	"Portia Blake": sketch	Jacobson's Rhythm	
8:45 Fashion Review		"Kate Hopkins": drama	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Your Treat"	News; "Helpful Harry"	Dramatized news	Arthur Godfrey, songs	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Music; News	"As You Like It"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 WEEI Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"; orchestra; soloists	"Alice Blair": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Folk Songs of the Old World"
9:45 Bachelor's Children		"Julia Blake": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Melody Time"; orch.	"The Man I Married"	New England Cupboard	"Organesque"
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	"Midstream"; drama	"Melody Strings"	Circle C Ranch Boys
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"On With the Dance"	By Kathleen Norris	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Short, Short Story	Mildred W. Carlson	"David Harum": sketch	News Service	Jean Harper, songs
11:15 "Life Begins": sk.	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Road of Life": sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Waltzes of the World"
11:30 Big Sister: sketch	"The Wife Saver"	"Against the Storm"	Ruth Moss Interviews	"Lost and Found"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Music	"The Guiding Light"	"The Johnson Family"	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review	"Woman in White"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; Stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	Studio program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian Melodies	Sports; weather; tide
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Secretary	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian Melodies	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Henry A. Wallace; music	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	Mastersingers	"Musical Roundup"	"Carters of Elm Street"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Right to Happiness	"Harvey and Dell": sk.	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Homes on the Land"	Jean Collins, songs
1:45 "Road of Life"	"Notebook"; weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	Sports Matinee	Organ Melodies
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Concert Hall of the	Betty Crocker	News Service	"Front Page Drama"
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	Air"; N. England news.	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport program	"Sing Song Time"
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	NBC Concert Or.; Conrad Thibault, baritone	"Valiant Lady"; drama	"It Happened in 1915"	Shirley Mason, songs
2:45 "My Son and I"		"Light of the World"	Interviews	News Service
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Boston Bees-St. Louis	Western Serenade
3:15 "In Hollywood"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Cardinals baseball	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Services	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	game; Jim Britt, an-	"Melody Mart"
3:45 "In Record Time"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	nouncer	Vocalist; organ
4:00 "Exploring Space"	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Bees-St. Louis	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Cardinals baseball	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenza Jones": sketch	game; Jim Britt, an-	"Consolairs"
4:45 "Around the Hub"	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	nouncer	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	Musical Program	"Girl Alone": drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 Concert Orchestra	Malcolm Claire, stories	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Superman": sketch	"The O'Neills": drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Folk Songs of the Old World"
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Enric Madriguera's Or.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Dinner Concert
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	Enric Madriguera's Or.	European news	"Music for You"	News Service
7:30 Al Pearce and His	The Revelers	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"	"Let's Dance"
7:45 Gang	Johnny McGee's Orch.	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	Richard Cowdry, songs
8:00 Kate Smith Hour: dramatic sketch;	"Strictly Business": comedy sketch	Lucille Manners, soprano; Ross Graham,	Fifth Row Center dramatization	Jim and His Texas Ramblers
8:15 Abbott and Costello; orch.; News	"Death Valley Days"; dramatic sketch	baritone; Frank Black's Orchestra; chorus	Alfred Wallenstein's "Sinfonietta"	"Musicalogues"
8:45				Tenor and piano
9:00

Dodgers Keep Close to Cincinnati in National League Baseball Title Race

Defeat Cardinals to Gain On First Place Contender

By the Associated Press

In a rough and tumble fight for the National League pennant, there is no club better fitted to triumph than the Brooklyn Dodgers.

That is why they are right back in a virtual tie with the Cincinnati Reds today for first place in the senior circuit.

The 8-3 trouncing they gave the St. Louis Cardinals last night gave them a percentage of .6600. The Reds, who were idle yesterday, have a mark of .6603, if carried into the realm of higher mathematics, and still are technically half a game in front.

Like Vaudeville

The final game of the Dodgers-Cards series was as wild and whoopee as any vaudeville ever staged on Broadway and practically as little like baseball.

The shadow of Ducky Medwick's unfortunate "beaning" hovered over the game, and the players of both teams had trouble keeping their minds on the play of the moment. There were nine errors in the game, seven by St. Louis, four by shortstop Martin Marion and three of his in one inning—tying a major league record.

Manager Billy Southworth of the Cards kept pitcher Bob Bowman, who threw the ball that struck Medwick, away from the park last night to avert trouble, but in the third inning Catcher Mickey Owen of St. Louis and Manager-Shortstop Leo Durocher of the Dodgers got into a fight, and the going was tense from start to finish.

Two Streaks Ended

But that is the kind of track that the hard-running Dodgers take the best, and they ended their own four-game losing streak and the Cards' six-game winning string in one swift swoop. They pounded Fiddler Bill McGee for nine hits in seven and two-thirds innings and these, linked with the errors and two double steals that worked, easily brought Whitlow Wyatt his sixth victory.

The only other National League engagement was at Boston, where the Pittsburgh Pirates battered the Bees, 5-1, behind Joe Bowman's effective hurling.

In the American League, the St. Louis Browns again rose up with a great display and bumped the Boston Red Sox, 6-4. The league leaders took a four-run lead in the first three frames only to have the Browns whittle it away two runs at a time. Walt Judnich, the former Yankee chattel, hit a two-run homer and a single with the bases loaded.

Yankees Blanked

The Yankees might very well have used him, because they were held to seven widely spaced hits by Lefty Thornton Lee and shut out, 1-0, in Chicago. It was the world champions' fourth straight loss and their second successive setback by a White Sox southpaw. Marius Russo matched Lee with four-hit pitching for seven stanzas, but finally gave up four blows and the ball game in the eighth.

The Detroit Tigers assumed exclusive possession of second place by whipping the Philadelphia Athletics in both ends of a double header while the Cleveland Indians were doing all they had a chance to do in stopping the Washington Senators, 4-1.

The tandem triumphs by Detroit gave Buck Newsom his eighth victory against one defeat and Schoolboy Rowe his fifth without a setback. Hank Greenberg singled across the deciding run in the tenth inning for the 5-4 decision in the first game for Newsom, who has not been beaten since opening day. In the nightcap, Rowe pitched shutout ball until the eighth, by which time Detroit had the 9-4 victory salted away.

Johnny Allen took charge of Cleveland's conquest, the Indians' sixth triumph in seven starts since their recent uprising. Allen kept eight hits scattered and sent one of his own runs across with a double. Hal Trosky hit his 15th home run to help out, too.

Canadian Amateur Hockey Gives Aid To Funds for War

TORONTO (CP)—A grant of $10,000 to aid the Government in its war effort was approved by the executives of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association and the individual branches will be asked to endorse it. The executives also decided to approach the Government to determine in what way the C. A. H. A. can best play its part in the country's prosecution of the war.

The Association will operate as usual next winter and every assistance will be extended to any military units that desire to sponsor teams. Officials said it was their belief the Government wished the C. A. H. A. to carry on its task of providing much needed recreation during the stress of wartime endeavor.

The Allan Cup and Memorial Cup play-downs yielded a net profit of $28,000—less than that realized in previous years. The reduction was due in part to the lack of interest in the senior finals which Kirkland Lake won from Calgary.

The meeting followed a session with National Hockey League representatives in which the working agreement between the two organizations was reviewed.

President George Dudley of the C. A. H. A. said the "general tenor" of the agreement was much the same as other years but he was unable to divulge the details until his full executive and the N. H. L. Governors had voted upon it. The C. A. H. A. vote will be conducted by mail.

Farrell Posts 62

SHORT HILLS, N. J., June 20 (AP)—Johnny Farrell, former national open champion, yesterday set a new course record at the Baltusrol Club, posting a sensational 10-under-par 62.

Farrell, pro at the club, started the round with an eagle 3 on the par five first hole and subsequently turned in nine birdies. He went bogey five on the par four 18th.

Going out in 30, he clipped six strokes off par and came back in 32 for a four-under standard figure performance.

The former course record was 67, held by Tony Manero, himself a former open champion.

Pirates Retain Camp

PITTSBURGH (AP) — President William E. Benswanger announced the Pittsburgh Pirates again would pitch their spring training camp at San Bernardino, Calif., next year.

Learning to Swim

The Crawl Stroke

By Guy Larcom, Jr.
(Co-Author With Harold S. Ulen of "The Complete Swimmer")

This is the fourth of a series of 12 articles

"The swimmer has become an engineer interested in getting as much from his stroke as he can for the amount of energy he puts into it. Of all swimming strokes, the overarm best answers his purposes."

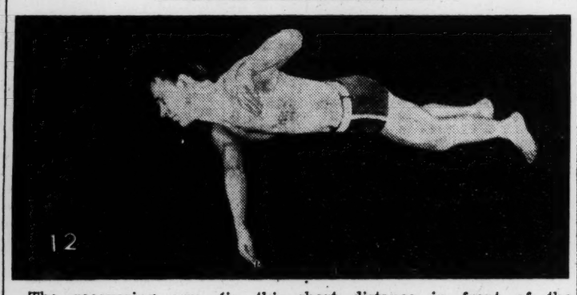
There is a story of a swimmer who, in the days before the crawl stroke had been perfected, managed with his legs tied to beat an opponent, only to be beaten, when his legs were untied, by the same rival. The simplest explanation is that his kick was too full of retarding movements. Most strokes have a certain amount of negative action, the withdrawal of the knees and thighs in the breaststroke kick or the scissors kick, for example, and the difference between good and bad swimming often depends upon the extent to which the effect of these negative movements is cut down.

Stroking Streamlined

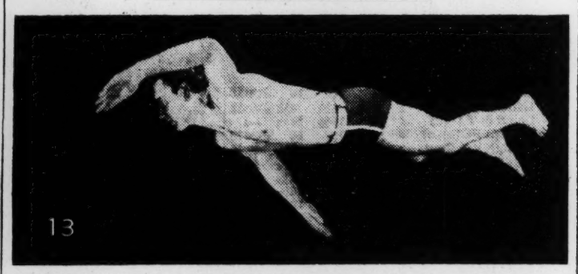
If there is any one outstanding reason for the success of the modern crawl, it is the fact that it represents stroking streamlined to the point where retarding movements have been reduced to a minimum. Study the three illustrations to discover if there is any particular point in the arm or leg actions where considerable resistance is offered to the water. The beating of the legs, the pull of the arms below surface and their recovery above represent a continuous forward drive.

The crawl permits a greater application of continuous power than any other stroke. Its evolution dates back to the Egyptians and farther. The Australians, British and South Sea Islanders have contributed to its development; but although the arm-over-arm action seems to have been traditional, today's powerful six-beat flutter kick geared to an efficient arm stroke is evidently an improvement on any past method, a credit to modern swimming engineers.

Figure 11 indicates how the body is somewhat arched from the hips and the head slightly elevated. Most of today's best crawl strokers seem to try to plane along the surface rather than to burrow through the water. Assuming that the swimmer has already been working on a rudimentary crawl, the method of getting under way described in the preceding article need not be repeated here. The breathing, figure 11 shows, is caught after the pulling arm has taken a firm grip on the water. Because the body is somewhat more stable with the head pointed forward and because a brief gulp of air is sufficient, the head is immediately swung forward without waiting for the pulling arm to finish its stroke or the other arm to recover. (Figures 11 and 12.)



The recovering arm (in this case the left) passes high and close to the body. It does not reach to full extension before entry but dips into the water a short distance in front of the head (figure 13). It then glides to full extension, pressing slightly downward, to a point about a foot below the surface, while the other arm is still pulling.



The pull itself as figure 11 shows is not executed with too pronounced a bending of the arm The heavy muscles of the shoulders and back do most of the work.

The crawl-stroke kick, as previously emphasized, is an undulating forceful downward thrust from the thigh, the knee and ankle joints supple. A powerful kick can give speed and balance to this stroke. The co-ordination, worked out after considerable experimentation, is three beats or kicks to an arm pull, six to a complete cycle. There is no short cut to learning it. A little practice and the swimmer will suddenly find that what was a rather fruitless thrashing has suddenly taken on a certain rhythm. The down beat of the right leg begins with the pull of the right arm (figure 11), followed by a downbeat of the left (12) and another of the right (13) as the pull is completed. As the left arm goes into action, the left leg executes a down beat, with a right and another left co-ordinating with this pull.

It is this co-ordination combined with the ease and flow of the stroke that makes it a favorite with young and old, men or women. Properly executed, the stroke will do for speed or for distance or just for leisurely loafing through the water.

Photographs and quotations are from THE COMPLETE SWIMMER, published by the Macmillan Company of New York and obtainable at your local bookstore.

Interscholastic Yacht Racing Will Take Place at Annapolis

The Interscholastic Yacht Racing Association will hold its annual regatta at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, beginning June 24 and continuing through the 28th.

The schools entered in the racing this year are Avon Old Farms, Belmont Hill, Cheshire Academy, Choate School, Deerfield Academy, Hill School, Hotchkiss Academy, Kent School, Loomis, St. Andrew's, St. George's, St. Mark's, St. Paul's and Tabor Academy.

Naval Academy boats will be used and the crews will be made up of three boys from each entrant. The winning school will be presented with the Mallory Trophy which has been raced for annually since 1930 and was won last year by St. Paul's School of Concord, New Hampshire.

Last year the races were held at the Beverly Yacht Club, Marion, Mass., and the year before at the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, Port Washington, Long Island.

The chairman of the Executive Committee is Stuart L. Bullivant, Tabor Academy, Marion, Mass., and the secretary is Harold O'D. Hunter, Avon Old Farms, Avon, Connecticut.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

International League
Montreal 9, Jersey City 6.
Syracuse 4-1, Rochester 1-12.
Baltimore 8, Toronto 7.
Buffalo at Newark (postponed).

American Association
Kansas City 4, Indianapolis 1.
St. Paul 10, Toledo 7.
Milwaukee 5, Louisville 3.
Columbus 2, Minneapolis 1.

Pacific Coast League
Sacramento 2, Seattle 0.
Los Angeles 3, Oakland 2.
Portland 3, San Diego 2.
San Francisco 5, Hollywood 2.

Texas League
Beaumont 3-0, Shreveport 1-1.
Dallas 3-7, Oklahoma City 2-0 (second seven innings).
San Antonio 8, Houston 7 (12 innings).
Tulsa at Fort Worth (postponed).

Southern Association
Atlanta 6, Memphis 5.
Nashville 6, Birmingham 5.
New Orleans 10, Knoxville 8 (12 innings).
Little Rock at Chattanooga (postponed, rain).

Eastern League
Springfield 9-6, Wilkes-Barre 3-3.
Binghamton 3-6, Elmira 2-8.
Williamsport 5, Albany 0.
Hartford 6, Scranton 0.

Plans Progressing for Skeet Shoot Scheduled in Asheville

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Plans are going forward in Asheville for a $5,000 Land of the Sky National Skeet Shoot in late July and early August.

The $5,000 prize money is exactly $4,500 more than has been offered in prizes in any previous shoot in the country, and Asheville's top prize of $1,000 expands the total sum given the champion trapshooter at Vandalia, Ohio, in the Grand National.

Ronald Green, an Asheville architect by trade and a skeet shooter at heart, was the first to suggest the idea for a $5,000 skeet shoot.

Last winter when the Asheville Civic Sports Association promoted the first Land of the Sky golf tournament Green suggested a skeet shoot be added to the program. The local architect got busy and wrote letters to about everybody listed in the skeet dictionary explaining all about the adventure. Many skeet shooting enthusiasts wrote back saying they were looking forward to the shoot.

As a result of Green's suggestion Asheville is preparing to greet the world's leading skeet shooters in a competition that already has attracted gunsmen from 28 states.

Previously entered in the shoot is the complete All-America team picked by the national association, and nearly every other top shooter in the country.

The latest group of entries to reach Asheville was the full Japanese team of Sacramento, Calif.; Dr. Harry Y. Kita, John Urabe, George Okanoto, William Shirachi, and Walter Tsukamoto. Fifteen gunsmen in all have entered from California.

Right now a crew is busy at the Rhododendron park building bright new skeet fields so that the $5,000 shoot can be run off in four scheduled days, starting July 31 and continuing through Aug. 3.

Entries and inquiries are pouring into Green's office every day; and sponsors of the event predict that as many as 300 marksmen from all over the country will participate, possibly more.

* * *

Billy Evans, a national sports figure for 35 years and now in charge of the Boston American's farm club system, was in Asheville last week to watch his Rocky Mount, N. C. hirelings perform against Asheville. Evans said he thought highly of Herb Hash, the ex-Rocky Mount pitcher who now is getting lots of work at Boston.

* * *

The third annual all-star Southern Association game will be played the night of July 8, it was announced last week by Bob Phillips, secretary of the Southern Baseball Writers' Association.

The contest will be staged between the club leading the league after July 1 games and an all-star group picked by baseball writers around the circuit. Contests by the newspapers among fans will aid the writers in selecting the all-star squad. The game will be played in the city whose team is leading the league. The Nashville, Tenn. team was leading the league by six full games last Saturday.

* * *

Fay Murray, owner of the Nashville Southern Association baseball team, suggested last week that every team in organized baseball donate the receipts of one game to the Red Cross war relief fund.

Murray said the entire proceeds of the Nashville-Birmingham game on June 18 went to the relief funds.

* * *

Stewart (Skip) Alexander, of Durham, N. C. and No. 1 man on the Duke University golf team has been selected as a member of the all-eastern team which will meet an all-western team on June 23 at Manchester, Vt. The match will be preliminary to the annual national intercollegiate golf tournament at Manchester.

Last year Alexander went to the quarterfinals of the national intercollegiate event held in Des Moines, Iowa. He recently won the North Carolina amateur championship at Raleigh.

* * *

Last Tuesday the Southern amateur golf tournament opened at Chattanooga, Tenn. The qualifying rounds were held Tuesday and Wednesday and match play began Thursday and the 36-hole finals will be Saturday.

Bobby Dunkelberger, from High Point, N. C., was the defending champion against one of the strongest fields ever to play for the Southern crown. Participants included prominent veterans and newcomers.

Clyde Jones

Favorites Move Ahead in Tennis At Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, June 20 (AP)—Helen Hull Jacobs, former national champion, led the top favorites into the quarter-final round of the Philadelphia district women's grass court tennis championship tournament yesterday when competition resumed after a day's interruption because of rain.

Miss Jacobs, recent winner of the Pennsylvania and Eastern title, defeated Ruth Valentin, young Syracuse University junior from Philadelphia, 6—0, 6—0, while second-seeded Eunice Dean of San Antonio, Texas, turned back Mrs. Catharine Sample of Miami, Fla., 6—4, 6—3. Emily Lincoln of Boston, third seeded in the tournament, defeated Rose Hofkin of Philadelphia, 6—0, 6—2.

Mrs. John W. Clegg, Jr., of Philadelphia, provided the only upset of the day by conquering Barbara Nields of Rye, N. Y., 6—1, 10—8. Other winners included Madge "Bunny" Harshaw of Lansdowne, Pa., who surprised with a 6—1, 6—3 victory over Francis Bancroft of Wilmington, Del., and Argyll Rice, Hartford, Conn., who defeated Cecilia Riegel of Philadelphia, 7—5, 6—1.

Baseball

Tomorrow

National League
St. Louis at Boston
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn
Chicago at Philadelphia
Cincinnati at New York

American League
Philadelphia at Chicago
Boston at Cleveland
New York at Detroit
Washington at St. Louis (night)

Today

National League
Pittsburgh at Boston
Chicago at New York
Cincinnati at Philadelphia

American League
Boston at St. Louis
Washington at Cleveland
New York at Chicago
Philadelphia at Detroit

Handball now is an established girls' sport.

Harvard Evens Annual Series With Eli Nine

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball
(Final Standing)

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cornell	10	1	.909
Dartmouth	6	3	.667
Columbia	6	5	.545
Princeton	6	6	.500
Yale	6	6	.500
Harvard	3	8	.273
Pennsylvania	2	10	.167

Results June 19
Harvard 4, Yale 3.

Harvard's varsity baseball team evened its 70th series with Yale yesterday when it surged ahead in the ninth inning to win 4-3 before a Class Day crowd of 7,000 persons at Soldiers Field. The Elis won the first game 8-7 in 12 innings at New Haven Tuesday.

In their half of the ninth, with the score tied at three-all, the Crimson fashioned the winning run on Gil Whittemore's double and Les Pitchford's single, after Capt. Tom Healey had set the Elis down in order. The game marked Healey's third victory in as many years over the Blue.

Braving a sudden shower, which held up the game shortly after play got under way, the contest saw Yale score a run in the first inning when "Gig" Carton doubled, advanced to third on Capt. "Tricky" Alter's infield out, and came home on Roger Hazen's fielder's choice. Harvard evened the score in the second, but went behind again as Yale scored single runs in the sixth and eighth. The Crimson scored the tying runs in their half of the eighth, however, as they found Yale's Dick Ames for four hits and two walks.

Torbie Macdonald beat out an infield hit, but was thrown out at third as he tried to take two bases on Ed Buckley's single to center. Buckley, who had reached second on the play on Macdonald at third, scored when Lou Clay came through with the third single. Bob Fulton got the fourth successive single, pushing Clay to second, and when both Pinch-hitter Burey Ayres and Healey were passed, the tying run was forced across.

The game was the last on the schedule in the Eastern Intercollegiate League. The teams will clash in the rubber game of their series at New London tomorrow afternoon, but the contest will not count in the standing.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Walt Judnich, Browns—Hit two-run homer and single with bases loaded to lead victorious assault on Red Sox.

Joe Bowman, Pirates—Stopped Bees effectively with nine scattered hits and no walks.

Johnny Allen, Indians—Kept eight hits well spaced and drove in one run with a double to beat Senators.

Thornton Lee, White Sox—Shut out Yankees, 1-0, with sparkling seven-hit hurling.

Buck Newsom and Schoolboy Rowe, Tigers—Each pitched good ball to sweep double-header from Athletics.

Whitlow Wyatt, Dodgers—Kept nine hits well scattered to stop Cardinals for sixth victory of season.

National League

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Cincinnati	35	18	.660	0
Brooklyn	33	17	.660	½
New York	31	18	.633	2
Chicago	29	27	.518	7½
St. Louis	21	30	.412	13
Pittsburgh	18	30	.375	14½
Boston	17	30	.362	15
Philadelphia	17	31	.354	15½

Results June 19
Brooklyn 8, St. Louis 3.
Pittsburgh 5, Boston 1.
Only games scheduled.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

Bradley Praised for Stand

Adverse comment on the recent player uprising at Cleveland is as thick as ants at a picnic. The issue reached an official climax a few days ago when the rebellious athletes announced through the press that they "publicly declare to withdraw all statements referring to the resignation of Oscar Vitt . . . for the betterment of the Cleveland Baseball Club," but it is inconceivable that the ridiculous incident is closed. Only one cell of the torpedo launched at the manager has exploded. The other may go off at any moment.

Strange as it may seem—for ball players generally stick together—dugout sentiment in the matter is unanimously in favor of Vitt. Bring up the subject in any clubhouse or on the field and you hear praise for Alva Bradley's immediate backing up of his manager. You hear the involved Cleveland players called cry-babies, sneaks and so forth.

Quick Thinking

Critics point out that Bradley's quick thinking did a great deed for every front office and pilot in organized baseball. If certain Indian players had accomplished anything by their crusade to the club president, men on other teams who think themselves abused would probably have been inspired to move against their manager. There is no telling where it all would end.

Veteran baseball men call the Cleveland incident unparalleled in the history of the sport. "It could never have happened 15 or 20 years ago," they say. "In fact, it probably couldn't have happened in any other city except Cleveland. For some time the press and fans have been unreasonable about managerial matters, and it may be that the players were moved by what they heard or read."

Past Reputations

It is interesting to note that some of the players who went against Vitt—and probably still are silently against him, for that matter—have been difficult to handle ever since their arrival in the American League. Johnny Allen, Ben Chapman and Mickey Heath, for example. Joe McCarthy had Allen and Chapman at Yankee Stadium, and both were above the average player. But it did not take the manager of the Yankees long to discover that harmony plays as big a role in winning games as does mechanical excellence — perhaps bigger. Heath is known throughout the league as a fellow more interested in his batting average than the winning percentage of his club. It is a wonder Vitt has taken their temperaments as long as he has.

The players who went to Bradley could not have been very smart. Otherwise, they would have waited until the Indians were either hopelessly out of the pennant race, or at the height of a long losing streak. They should have realized that the American League standing would work against their purpose.

Vitt may do—and have done—everything which they charged. But it is a fact that the Indians today are in the thick of the flag battle with the Red Sox and Tigers. With the July 4th halfway mark in the schedule just around the next corner, any one of the teams in the first division—the Yankees included—can win the championship. It would seem, therefore, that Vitt's system of leadership is not entirely lacking in success. Until he has tossed away the 1940 crown, who can say that his methods are not acceptable? Anyone, of course, can say so, but how can they prove it?

To the critic who inhabits the dugout, perhaps the most regrettable slant of the entire mess is the knowledge that Bobby Feller was among the rebellious players. The Iowa farm boy seems incapable of such maneuvers. And yet, his name was on the list.

Thinking of this part of the story, one remembers vividly how often in the recent past Oscar Vitt has praised the boyish brilliance of Feller. No one has thought more of Bobby than the Cleveland manager, unless it is his dad. Oscar's chest swelled like a peacock every time the youngster's name was mentioned. He said in the early spring that his team would be a factor in the race "because Bobby is now a great pitcher—perhaps capable of winning 28 or 30 games."

Vitt is hardened in the ways of professional baseball. Harsh words must roll from his shoulders like water from a duck's back. But it must hurt more than a little when he remembers that his big, seemingly unspoiled corn-fed boy from Iowa has fallen behind the leadership of a group of minor leaguers in major league uniforms.

American League

Teams	Won	Lost	P. C.	G. B.
Boston	31	18	.633	0
Detroit	32	20	.615	½
Cleveland	34	22	.607	½
New York	27	26	.509	6
Chicago	25	30	.455	9
St. Louis	25	30	.455	9
Philadelphia	20	33	.377	13
Washington	21	36	.368	14

Results June 19
Chicago 1, New York 0.
St. Louis 6, Boston 4.
Cleveland 4, Washington 1.
Detroit 5, Philadelphia 4.
Detroit 9, Philadelphia 4.

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Dinner from 85c

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Odd Lot. Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 600,000
Previous day's sales 566,350
1940 volume to date 122,254,405
1939 volume to date 103,767,405

Leaders Idle In Irregular Stock Market

NEW YORK, June 20 (AP)—Rails and utilities gave a fairly good account of themselves in today's stock market, but steels and aircrafts wavered, along with several other industrial groups.

Neither European war nor peace bulletins inspired buyers and, after a forenoon of slow dealings and mild irregularity, prices generally turned to the offside near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 600,000 shares for the day.

The domestic business outlook still was the main buoying speculative influence, brokers said. Cooling bullish sentiment, however, was scarcity of details regarding Germany's armistice terms to France; doubts as to the ability of the British to hold out against the Nazis; the matter of higher and higher taxes at home, and shifting political winds.

Down fractions to a point or so most of the time were U. S. steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, U. S. Rubber, Douglas Aircraft, Sperry, United Aircraft, Glenn Martin, American Smelting, Standard Oil of N. J., and Texas Corp.

Making progress were consolidated Edison, North American, American Water Works, Public Service of N. J., N. Y. Central, Great Northern, Union Pacific and Westinghouse.

Resistant in the curb were Northern States Power "A," Electric Bond & Share, American Gas, Cities Service and Dresser Corp.

Bonds Higher

Buying of rails, sending some medium priced issued up sharply, gave the bond market a generally higher tendency today.

Foreign issues, however, were an exception, with the recently strong German and Italian issues declining.

In a small turnover the French 7s, stamped, got down to 70, off 23 points, and issues off 2 to 6 included the German 7s, Lombard Electric 7s, Italian 7s and Rome 6½s. Canadian, Cuban and Japanese issues also declined.

In the rails, gains of a few points appeared in some of the New Haven, New York Central, and Baltimore & Ohio issues.

U. S. Governments again moved up substantially, and domestic corporate issues were mostly firm.

Texas Oil Decision Announced Shortly

AUSTIN, Texas (AP)—A decision on whether Texas oil production will be curtailed because of the loss of foreign markets through the war will be announced within a few days, it was said at adjournment of an emergency proration hearing Wednesday.

Decision will be made by the State Railroad Commission, oil regulatory body, which conducted the two-day hearing. Several purchasers of oil from the fields said they could not longer maintain their contracts because of lost French markets.

A 15-day shutdown was ordered last summer to bolster falling prices.

Wheat Fluctuations In Narrow Range

CHICAGO, June 20 (AP)—Wheat prices fluctuated within a range of more than a cent a bushel today, alternating above and below previous closing levels and finishing at small net losses for the session.

Less favorable crop reports caused moderate buying around mid-session but the advance could not be held and most traders were inclined to stay out of the market as much as possible because of uncertainty regarding the situation abroad.

President Frees More Impounded Bank Funds

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury has freed the bank accounts and other assets of United States citizens living in the Dutch East or West Indies.

These funds had been tied up by President Roosevelt's orders restricting the flow into or out of the United States of any assets of the invaded European countries and their possessions.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock list held fairly steady today in desultory dealings. Some of the gilt-edged issues gained slightly and the mining group held its ground. Brazilian funding loans gained in the foreign bond list. Oil stocks slipped, in continuation of their recent downward trend.

Liverpool: Buying of cotton futures, based on continued firmness of spot cotton, lifted prices 17 to 25 points today.

Exchange Seat Off $1,000

NEW YORK (AP)—A membership in the New York Stock Exchange has been sold for $39,000, a decline of $1,000 under the price commanded in a transfer on June 18. Exchange memberships brought as much as $625,000 changing hands in 1929. On June 13 memberships hit a 1940 bottom on a transfer at $36,000, lowest price since 1914.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	2	55½	55½	55½	+ ½
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	2	41	40	40	Jun17
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	8	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	1	17	17	17	Jun14
19½	12½	Addressog (1.40)	3	12⅝	12½	12⅞	Jun15
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	13	39½	39	39¼	— ½
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅝	⅜	⅜	Jun17
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	25	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	14	⅝	⅜	⅝	+ ⅛
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	5	7½	7	7½	Jun19
14⅝	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	19	8¾	8	8	— ⅜
17¼	7	Alleghany pr pf	4	10¾	10	10	— ¾
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stl (1½e)	15	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅞
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (¼e)	1	7½	7½	7½	Jun19
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	6	154	150	150	—3
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	2	9⅛	9	9	
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	5	11⅞	11½	11⅞	
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	3	6	6	6	
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)	2	58	58	58	Jun13
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (1½e)	14	28½	28	28	
16	11	Alpha Cem (½e)	3	12	12	12	Jun19
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	5	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	10½	10½	10½	Jun18
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	4	44½	44	44	— ½
21	1⅛	Am Ag Ch (.60e)	3	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
75	41¾	Am Airlines	16	60¾	59¼	60	—2¼
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
9⅜	5¼	Am Bosch	4	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅜
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (.70e)	*1	35	35½	35½	—1⅛
116½	67	Am Can (4)	5	98½	98	98½	—1½
176½	164	Am Can pf (7)	1	171	171	171	Jun18
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	12	24	23⅜	23⅜	—1¼
51¾	34	Am Car pf	2	41¾	41½	41½	—1
23½	13½	Am Ch&C (.80e)	6	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	Jun17
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	3	118	118	118	+1
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jun19
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	3	4½	4½	4½	Jun19
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¼e)	1	9½	9½	9½	Jun18
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jun19
6⅝	3½	Am European	5	3½	3½	3½	Jun17
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
24¼	9⅛	A&FP $6pf(.60k)	3	12⅜	12	12	— ⅝
28¼	10¾	A&FP $7pf(.70k)	8	15¼	14⅝	15¼	+ ¾
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	3	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ¼
50½	23	Am Haw SS (1a)	3	26	24½	24¾	—1
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	6	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	6	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	1	50½	50½	50½	Jun18
37⅜	15⅜	Am Ice	1	2	2	2	Jun18
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	3	19¼	19	19	Jun17
6⅜	3	Am Internat'l	6	3¼	3¼	3⅛	— ⅛
45	30	Am In Ill (1.35e)	4	30	30	30	M'y24
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	4	13½	13	13	— ⅝
63	38	Am Loco pf (1k)	3	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	Jun19
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	5	11¾	11¼	11¼	— ½
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
25	12¾	Am Metal (1e)	1	14	14	14	—1
121	116	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	95	95	95	Jun19
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	75	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf(3⅜k)	4	49½	48⅛	48¼	+3¼
54	28¼	APL $5pf 2.81¼k	6	43¾	42¾	42¾	+3
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad & St S	15	5¾	5½	5½	— ¼
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	12	11⅞	11¼	11¼	— ⅝
70	48¼	Am RM pf(5¼k)	3	59⅛	59⅛	59¼	Jun18
12¾	7	Am Saf R (.80)	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅜
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	5	6⅞	6¾	6¾	Jun19
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(1½e)	8	38⅛	37¼	37⅝	—1
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	1	128½	128	128	Jun19
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	2	53	53	53	Jun17
33⅜	19½	Am Steel F (½e)	8	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
14⅜	9¼	Am Stores (¼e)	5	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¼
17¼	11	Am Stove (½e)	1	11½	11½	11½	Jun13
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	1	15	14	14	Jun18
93	74⅞	Am Sugar pf (7)	4	75	75	75	Jun18
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	Jun18
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	13	157¼	156⅝	157	— ⅛
89½	65	Am Tobacco (5)	5	73½	73½	73½	— ½
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	6	75¼	75	75¼	— ¼
151	136	Am Tob pf (6)	3	140	140	140	Jun19
5¾	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	8	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	Jun19
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	54	8¾	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
101½	83⅛	Am W W pf (6)	1	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	Jun11
12	6	Am Woolen	50	9¾	9	9	— ½
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	25	41	39	39¼	— ¾
8¼	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
45½	35	Am Z p pf (2½k)	1	37	37	37	Jun12
32	18	Anaconda (¾e)	66	21¼	20¾	21	— ¼
41¼	20	Anacon W & C	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
22⅝	12½	Anchor H (.15e)	1	14½	14½	14½	Jun18
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	1	11	11	11	Jun17
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun19
35½	23	Arch-D-M (.70e)	2	25	25	25	Jun17
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	100	100	100	+2
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	78	5¼	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	8	43	38½	42½	+3½
63	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	22⅜	Arm Cork (½e)	4	30	29¾	29¾	
11	6⅛	Arnold C (½e)	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
9½	3⅜	Artloom Corp	1	4½	4½	4½	Jun19
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	2	5¼	5	5	— ¼
80	74¾	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	80	80	80	M'y 8
85	49½	As DG2pf(11½k)	5	50	49½	50	M'y22
45	29½	Associates In (2)	3	29½	29½	29½	Jun18
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	15	16⅝	15¾	15¾	— ½
57½	39½	AT&SF pf (5e)	2	50	50	50	+1
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	13	12¼	12	12	
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	1	10	10	10	Jun19
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	10½	10½	10½	Jun17
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	5	20¾	20½	20½	+ ⅛
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	102	102	102	Jun 7
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼e)	11	7	7	7	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	Jun18
80½	57	Atlas Pow(1½e)	3	61½	61½	61½	Jun17
8⅜	4	Atlas Tack	1	5	5	5	Jun11
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2½	2½	2½	Jun19
6⅜	4⅛	Aviation Corp	11	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛

B

19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	33	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	14	3¾	3½	3½	— ¼
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	13	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	4	9	9	9	Jun18
16⅝	8½	Barber As (½e)	2	10¼	10	10	— ½
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.30e)	9	8¼	7¾	8	— ¼
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (½e)	7	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	6	24¾	24¼	24¼	— ¾
112½	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	105¾	105	105	Jun 5
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	Jun18
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem(.40e)	5	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅜
67½	66	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Jun 5
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av (1e)	11	29	29⅛	28½	— ¾
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (.90e)	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
56¾	49½	Ben Ind Lpt(2½)	1	50½	50⅛	50½	Jun18
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅜
89¾	63½	Beth Steel (2¼e)	77	78	75¼	75⅞	—1⅜
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	118½	118½	118½	+ ½
34½	14	Bigelow-S (.5e)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jun17
22½	15	Black & Dk(1)	6	18½	18	18	— ½
11⅜	5¾	Blaw-Knox	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (½e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
28⅜	12⅞	Boeing Airplane	35	14¾	13¾	14	— ½
29⅝	19¾	Bohn A&B (⅛e)	5	23	23	23	Jun19
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	22	22	22	Jun15
24¼	17	Borden Co (.60e)	8	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	+ ⅛
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (½e)	14	16	15⅝	16	— ¼
2¾	1	Boston & Maine	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jun11
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	1	33	33	33	+1⅛
7	4⅝	Brew Corp (.60)	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
13¾	8	Bridgeport Br	3	9½	9¼	9¼	— ½
23¾	13¼	Briggs Mfg (1e)	28	17⅝	17	17	+ ¼
39⅝	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	31	31	31	Jun14
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	1	43	43	43	Jun18
3¾	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	28	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jun19
24⅛	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	19	18½	18⅛	18¼	— ⅛
107¼	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	M'y14
25½	13¼	Bklyn U G (¾e)	9	17¼	16	16⅞	+ ⅞
37½	27	Brown Sh (1e)	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	M'y24
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (¾e)	11	19½	18¾	18¾	Jun18
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	4	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wheel	7	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
33¼	20	Bullard Co (¾e)	6	29	28¾	28⅞	— ⅛
33	17⅝	Bulova Wat 2a)	5	24⅝	24½	24½	— ¼
21⅝	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	6	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
12½	7⅜	Burr Ad M(.20e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	6	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
7⅝	4½	Butle: Br (.15e)	2	5¼	5	5	Jun18
23¼	17½	But Bros pt (1½)	1	11½	18	18½	Jun19
4⅛	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jun19
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM)Co	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅝	— ¼
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	3	11	10⅝	10⅝	Jun18

C

26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅜
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Apr22
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
3⅛	1⅝	Cal & Hecla(½e)	5	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
19½	11	Camp Wy (.65e)	7	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅝
23½	11¾	Can Dry	4	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅜
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	11	3	2⅞	3	
40½	29½	Cannon M (1e)	5	31	30½	30½	+ ¼
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jun18
32¾	22½	Carpent (¾e)	5	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ½
3⅛	2	Car&Gen (.075e)	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun18
75	39¼	Case (JI)Co	2	50¾	50½	50½	— ½
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	10	48	47½	47½	— ½
35½	20	Celanese (1a)	14	25¾	25	25	—1
12½	6	Celotex Corp	3	6⅜	6	6	— ⅛
26¼	18	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	Jun19
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	4	2	2	2	Jun19
5⅞	2½	Cent RR NJ	1	3	3	3	Jun18
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	2	5½	5½	5½	Jun18
6	3	Century Rib M	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jun 8
41½	22½	Cerro de Pas(2e)	4	28¾	28½	28½	
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	5	4⅛	4	4⅛	— ⅜
21½	15	Chain Belt (¾e)	1	19	19	19	
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.40e)	2	20½	20½	20½	Jun17
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	2	13	13	13	Jun13
42⅜	30½	Ches&Ohio(2½)	23	37⅛	36¼	36¾	+ ¼
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	84¼	84¼	84¼	Jun17
4⅞	3¼	Ches Corp	6	4	4	4	+ ¼
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1	1	1	Jun12

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
3⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1⅛	¼	Chi & N West pf	5	½	⅜	⅜	Jun19
2½	¾	Chi Great W pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jun18
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jun14
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun13
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	4	⅜	⅛	⅛	Jun18
14¾	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	3	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅜
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf(3)	5	32¼	31½	32¼	Jun19
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	41	41	41	M'y22
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun17
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	¼	¼	¼	Jun17
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun18
11½	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Jun18
16⅛	9	Chickasha Cot	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
6⅝	2½	Childs Co	4	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
91⅝	53½	Chrysler (2½e)	35	64¼	62⅜	62⅝	—2
14¼	10⅛	City I & F .60e)	1	10½	10½	10½	
4⅛	2	City Stores	2	2½	2½	2½	Jun13
40¼	24	Clark Eq (1¼e)	3	31	30¼	30¼	— ½
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (.80e)	1	33	33	33	— ¼
41½	25½	Climax M (1.20)	12	30½	29½	29⅝	— ⅛
45½	25½	Cluett P (1e)	3	33	32¼	32¼	
131	99½	Coca-Cola(1½e)	4	104	103	103	—1½
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	56¼	56¼	56¼	Jun18
20	10⅛	Colgate P (½)	17	11⅞	11⅜	11⅝	+ ¼
94	94	Colg-P pf(4¼)	1	94	94	94	Jan15
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¼e)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ¼
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	1	16½	16½	16½	— ¾
26⅜	16	Col Br A (.90e)	6	17⅜	17½	17⅜	
26¼	16	Col Br B (.90e)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.20e)	95	6	5½	5½	— ¼
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	76	76	76	Jun19
8½	3½	Colum Pict	3	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	Jun18
23½	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	Jun17
98¾	71	Col Carb (2e)	1	73¾	73¾	73¾	+ ¾
40	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	4	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	95	95	95	
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	3	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅜
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	2	100	99¾	100	+4⅛
16⅜	8	Coml Solvents	9	9½	9⅛	9¼	
1½	¾	Com'th & South	155	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
43¼	42	Com & Sou pf(3)	7	55	54¼	56	Jun19
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	27	29⅜	29	29¼	+ ¼
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	2	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ¼
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	3	15¼	15¼	15¼	
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	1	11½	11½	11½	
12	10	Congress Cig ct	16	12	12	12	Jun19
31½	17⅝	Consol Aircraft	16	21¼	20	20	—1¼
16	7⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	2	10	10	10	Jun19
9⅞	4⅝	Cons Cop (.15e)	9	6¼	5¾	5¾	— ¼
32⅞	23	Cons Edison (2)	50	26⅞	26⅛	26½	+ ⅛
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	102⅜	102	102	
11⅛	7⅞	Con Film Ind	3	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (½k)	2	6	5¾	5¾	Jun10
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	2	2½	2½	2½	Jun18
8⅛	5½	Consol Oil (.80)	25	6½	6¼	6¼	— ¼
2¼	1	Con RR Cuba pf	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
4½	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jun18
18½	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅜
104	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	7	95	95	95	Jun18
19½	9⅞	Container (½e)	4	12½	12¼	12½	— ¼
15⅜	7⅛	Cont Bak (A)	3	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
1⅝	¾	Cont Bak (B)	11	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jun18
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	78	78	78	Jun19
49¼	33	Cont Can (1e)	2	41⅝	41⅜	41⅜	— ¾
116½	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	1	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	Jun19
9¼	4⅝	Cont Dia F (¼e)	9	6¾	6½	6½	
40⅞	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	33⅛	33	33	— ½
43¼	2	Cont Motors	31	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ¼
25	16⅛	Cont O Del (½e)	22	17⅞	17½	17¾	— ⅛
33	18½	Cont Steel (½e)	1	25	25	25	Jun19
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.40e)	1	19	19	19	+ ¼
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	54	54	54	Jun17
65½	44½	Corn Prods (3)	2	50	49¾	50	
179	165	Corn Prod pf (7)	2	171½	170	171½	Jun19
7½	4	Coty Inc (¼e)	5	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
1½	¾	Coty Internat'l	1	¾	¾	¾	Jun19
24¼	13	Crane Co	8	15¼	15	15¼	+ ¼
105	75	Crane cv pf (5)	1	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	Jun15
32¾	23	Cream of Wh (2)	5	25⅛	25	25⅛	Jun18
73¼	38⅝	Crosley Corp	1	4½	4½	4½	Jun17
38⅞	18⅜	Crown Cork & S	4	23½	22¾	22¾	— ¾
43¾	30½	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	32½	32½	32½	— ½
21⅛	12	Crown Zell (1e)	6	14½	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
43¼	25	Crucible Steel	9

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Duty on Perilla Oil Called Bar To Soybean Use

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAFAYETTE, Ind., June 15—When Congress placed a duty on perilla oil it "struck almost a death blow" to the American soybean farmer who produces oil for use by the paint industry, said Dr. C. D. Holley, director of research of the Sherwin-Williams Company, today, in an address before the Midwest Regional meeting of the American Chemical Society at Purdue University.

"A mixture of one part of soybean oil and two parts perilla oil is, for many purposes, the equal of linseed oil," Dr. Holley said. "When Congress, at the insistence of the agricultural interests, placed a duty of 4½ cents per pound, or about 35 cents a gallon, on perilla oil, it dealt almost a death blow to the employment of soybean oil by the paint industry.

Mainly Aided Argentine Farmer

"Obviously, the idea behind this prohibitive duty was to protect the farmer who raised the flax from which linseed oil is obtained. However, a review of the situation for the last 10 years, which includes a period before and after the placing of this import duty, shows that the farmer has raised on the average less than half of the flax required for our linseed oil consumption.

"The net result has been to put a substantial amount of money in the pockets of the farmers in the Argentine, at the expense of the farmers in the Middle West, who would have profited from the increased consumption of the soybean oil. The Bailey Amendment of 1936, which put the prohibitive duty on perilla oil into effect, in turn struck a serious blow at a the increased usage of soybean oil as a paint oil.

"In the form of raw oil as supplied by the oil crusher, soybean oil has found and will continue to find only minor usage in the paint industry, unless it is used in conjunction with a more powerful drying oil than linseed oil. If, however, raw soybean oil is processed so as to change chemically its constitution in the direction of imparting improved drying qualities, the oil becomes increasingly useful in proportion as the drying properties will have been increased.

Possibilities of Soybean Oil

"All of the larger oil crushers and paint manufacturers maintain excellent research laboratories, and therefore are well equipped to deal with this situation. However, they are confronted with two limiting influences. First, that the treatment given the soybean oil, whatever it may be, cannot be expected to impart to it drying properties superior to those of linseed oil. Second, the processing of the oil will cost money.

"Therefore, unless the soybean oil can be purchased at a price sufficiently below linseed to cover the processing costs to improve the drying properties and leave the manufacturer a profit for his efforts, there is no incentive for the paint manufacturer to use soybean oil.

"Fortunately, the recent market situation has been such as to favor this undertaking, and any paint manufacturer who has had both the desire to aid the farmer and the foresight to do the necessary research work can now profitably increase his usage of soybean oil.

1939 Safest Year In Rail History

NEW YORK (AP)—1939 was the safest year in railroad history in the United States, the E. H. Harriman Railroad Safety Award Committee reported.

The record was calculated on the number of casualties in proportion to passenger-miles. There were 13 passenger fatalities and 776 injuries—one fatality for each 1,743,000 passenger-miles.

Employee safety also set a new record, and grade crossing fatalities were the fewest since 1915

The Harriman gold medal for railroads operating more than 10,000,000 locomotive miles a year was presented to the South Central District of the Union Pacific, in a field of 38 railroads.

The silver medal, for roads with more than a million locomotive miles, was won, in a field of 55 roads, by the Chicago, St. Paul.

The bronze medal, for roads with less than a million locomotive miles, was awarded to the Charleston and West Carolina, in a field of 40 competing lines.

The New York Central System was give a special award for running more than 50,000,000,000 passenger miles in 16 years without a passenger fatality.

Costa Rica Abolishes Export Taxes on Coffee

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica (AP)—President Rafael Calderon Guardia has announced that export taxes on coffee had been abolished to help Costa Rica's war-hit industry.

He also fixed a guaranteed price of $5.50 a fanega (110 pounds) for producers. The government will make up the difference if the market price falls below the guaranteed figure.

British May Trade Data

LONDON, June 19 (AP)—British Board of Trade figures for May are as follows: Total imports, £105,500,000; export of British products, £45,490,000; re-exports, £3,214,000; total exports, £48,700,000; excess of imports, £56,850,000.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 4s 54-44	113.	113.	113.
1 3½s 49-46	110.20	110.20	110.20
4 2½s 52-50	105.1	105.1	105.1
23s 55-51	109.26	109.25	109.26
62 2⅞s 60-55	107.12	107.9	107.12
12¾s 59-56	106.2	106.2	106.2
1 2¾s 63-58	105.29	105.29	105.29
12 2¾s 65-60	106.	105.28	106.
53¼s 64-44	107.3	107.3	107.3
5 1½s 47-45	101.18	101.18	101.18

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
10 Alleghany cv 5s '44	76¾	76½	76½
17 Alleghany 5s '50 st	38½	38¼	38¼
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	108½	108½	108½
3 Am&For P 5s 2030	50¾	50	50
3 AmIGChem 5½s '49	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1 AmInt5½s '49	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
2 Am T&T 5½s '43	106 17-32	106	17-32
7 Am T&T 3¼s 66	107⅞	107⅝	107⅞
9 Am T&T 3¼s '61	108⅜	108¼	108¼
2 Anaconda Cop4½s'50	104	104	104
4 Arm Del 4s '57	99	98½	99
12 Arm Del 4s '55	99¼	99⅛	99¼
3 AT&SF 4s '95	103½	103½	103½
9 AT&SF 4½s '48	103	102¾	103
3 AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 A C Line 4½s '64	46	46	46
2 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	32	31	32
2 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
1 Atl Gu&WI 5s '59	65½	65½	65½
2 Atl Refin 3s '53	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
5 B&O 1st mtg '48 st	65½	65½	65½
2 B&O '95 st A	26⅛	26	26⅛
31 B&O '95 st C	29	27¾	28¼
27 B&O 2000 st D	26¼	26	26
27 B&O '96 st F	26½	25¾	26
41 B&O cv '60 st	11¾	11½	11½
20 B&O 1st 4s '48	66	66	66
11 B&O S W '50 st	42½	42	42½
1 B&O T C 4s '59	53	53	53
1 Bang&Ar cv 4s '51 st	58¾	58¾	58¾
6 Beth Stl 3½s '52	108¾	108⅝	108⅝
21 Bost&Me 5s '67	50½	50	50
24 Bost&Me 5s '67 st	49	48⅛	49
4 Bost&Me 4¾s '61	50¼	49⅞	49⅞
4 Bost&Me 4¾s '61 st	48¾	48¾	48¾
4 Bost&Me 5s '55	52½	52½	52½
7 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	108⅞	108¾	108⅞
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	92⅛	92	92
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Buf R&P '57 st	36¼	36	36¼
7 Can Nat 5s'69 Jly	80¼	80	80
14 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	77¼	76¾	76¾
8 Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	77	76½	77
11 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	77½	76½	76¾
19 Can Nor 6½s'46	89¼	88½	88½
4 Can Pac 5s'44	90	90	90
12 Can Pac 5s'54	59	58	58¼
10 Can Pac 4s perp	40½	40¼	40¼
1 Caro C&O 6s'52	106	106	106
5 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s'62	108½	108½	108½
10 Cen Pac 5s'60	40½	40¼	40½
1 Certain-td 5½s'48	73½	72¾	73½
4 Champion P&F 4¾'50	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1 C&O 4½s'92	120¼	120¼	120¼
18 C & O 3½s'96 D	98	97¾	97¾
3 C&O rfg 3½s'96 E	98	98	98
10 C & O rfg 3½s'63 F	106¾	106	106¼
2 Chi & Alton 3s'49	10½	10½	10½
1 CB&Q 4½s'77	77	77	77
7 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	96¼	96¼	96¼
10 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	93¾	92½	93¾
24 Chi & E Ill 5s'51 ct	13	12¾	12¾
38 Chic Gt West 4s'59	24½	23¾	24½
1 Chi I&L 5s'47	15	15	15
5 Chi I&L 4s'47	14	14	14
8 CMSP & Pac 5s'75	5	4⅞	5
1 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	1¼	1¼	1¼
3 CM&SP 4½s'89 C	21¼	21¼	21¾
10 CM&StP gen 4s '89	21	21	21
1 Chi&NW 6½s '36	15	15	15
5 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	14	14	14
2 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	2	2	2
2 CHI&P 4½s '52 A	5⅛	5	5
1 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
6 CRI&P 4s '88	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
1 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	5	4¾	5
5 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	4½	4½	4½
10 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	105	104¾	105
23 Childs Co 5s '43	41½	41⅛	41½
288 City of NY 3s '80	93⅞	92¾	93½
13 Cin Gas & El 3¼s '66	108½	108⅜	108⅜
5 CCC&StL 4½s '77	46¼	46¼	46¼
2 Clev Un Term 5½s '72	80½	80½	80½
2 Clev Un Term 5s '73	71	70¾	71
2 Col F & I 5s '43	103	102¾	102¾
2 Col P & I 5s '70	72	72	72
1 Col & So 4½s '80	27	27	27
39 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	103⅜	103	103
9 Colmbia G 5s 1961	101¾	101	101¾
2 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	109	109	109
27 Comwlth Edcv3½s '58	117¼	117⅛	117
4 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s'61	110	110	110
5 Con Edis 3¼s '46	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Con Edis 3½s '58	107½	107½	107½
1 Con Edis 3½s '56	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 Con Rys 4s '56	12¼	12¼	12¼
10 Consum Pow 3½s '67	109	108⅝	109
5 Con Pow 1st 3¼s '69	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s'48	105	105	105
8 Crucible Stl 4½s '48	105	104⅞	105
6 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	21¾	21¾	21¾
2 Cuba RR 7½s '46	29	29	29
6 Cuba R R 5s '52	29	28⅞	28⅞
13 Dayton P&L 3s '70	103¾	103½	103¾
22 Del & Hud 4s 4s '43	45¾	44⅞	45¼
4 Del P&L 4½s '71	107½	107½	107½
4 D & R G 4s '36	7¼	7¼	7¼
10 Det Ed 4½s '61	108½	108½	108½
1 Det Ed 4s '65	111	111	111
3 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	108½	108	108
31 Erie rfg 5s '67	11½	11⅜	11½
30 Erie rfg 5s '75	11⅝	11	11⅜
16 Erie gen lien 4s '96	23	22½	22⅝
10 Fairbks M&Mse 4s '56	108	108	108
6 FirestoneT&R3½s'48	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	103¾	103⅞	103¾
10 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	67¾	67½	67¾
12 Goodrich 4¼s '56	102½	101¾	102½
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	99	99	99
6 Gt Nor 4⅜s '77E	84¾	84¾	84¾
13 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	107½	107	107
20 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	100¾	100½	100¾
26 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	91¼	91	91¼
5 Gt Nor 3¾s'57	76	75¼	75¼
3 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
25 Gulf St Stl 3½s '69	108¼	108¼	108¼
12 Hud & Man rfg 5s57	39¾	39	39¾
1 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	10¼	10¼	10¼
5 Ill Cen 4s 53	39	39	39
21 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	37½	37	37
4 Ill Cen 5s 55	46	46	46
13 IC&CSL&NO 5s63A	40¾	39¾	40¾
5 Interb R Tr 7s 32	75	75	75
6 Interb R Tr 6s 32	32	32	32
6 Interb RTr rfg 5s66	78⅝	77½	78¼
2 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜
7 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	46¼	45⅞	46¼
6 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	55	54⅛	55
4 Int Paper 6s 55	94½	94½	94½
1 Int Paper 5s 47	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
6 Int Rys C A 6½s'47	85	84½	85
18 Int T&T 4½s 52	29	27	27
19 Int T&T 5s 55	30	28	28¼
3 KCFtS & Mem 3s 36	28	28	28
1 KCPS&M 3s 36 ct	26¾	26⅞	26¾
5 K C South 5s 50	61¾	60¾	60¾
1 K C Term 4s 60	108	108	108
1 Keith (B F 6s 46	100¼	100¼	100¼
3 KinsCoEl&P 6s 97	157	157	157
2 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	30¼	30¼	30¼
2 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	46	46	46
2 Leh Val THerm5s54	34½	34	34½
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003	11¼	11⅛	11⅛
4 Leh Val 4½s 2003 asd	11¾	11	11¾
1 Loews 3½s 46	102	102	102
7 Lorillard Co 5s 51	125	124⅞	125
7 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	77½	77	77½
1 Maine Cen 4½s 60	44	44	44
2 Manhat Ry 4s 90	84¼	84¼	84¼
4 Marion StShov6s47	75	75	75
2 Mead Corp 4½s 55	102	102	102
1 Met Ed 4½s 68	110	110	110
25 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	102½	101¾	102½
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s '49	1	1	1
35 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	12¾	12½	12¾
2 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	4½	4½	4½
2 M-K-T 4½s '78	11¾	11⅝	11¾
3 M-K-T 1st 4s '90	22½	22¼	22¼
2 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	1	1	1
14 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	16⅛	16	16
8 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	16	16	16
2 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	16	16	16
2 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	16	16	16
17 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	2½	2	2
3 Mob & Oh 5s 38	30½	30½	30½
3 Mob & Oh 5s 38 ct	30	30	30
38 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	99¾	99½	99½
2 Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	40	40	40
1 NashCha&StL 4s '78	66	66	66
8 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	106½	106¾	106⅝
1 N Orl & NS 4½s '52	48½	48½	48½
3 N Orl Term 4s '53	60	59⅞	60
4 NO Tex&M 5½s '54	30½	30½	30½
1 No Tex&Mex 5s'56C Ct	26	26	26
10 NO Tex&M 4½s'56	28	28	28
37 NYC rfg 5s 2013	55¼	54⅜	55⅛
41 NYC 4½s 2013 A	48¾	47¾	48½
11 NYC cn 4s '98	53½	53¼	53¼
22 NYC cv 3¼s '52	54	52½	53¾
3 NYC La Sh 3½s '98	55	55	55
2 NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	50	49½	50
11 NYCh&StL 6s '41	75	74¾	75
25 NY Ch & StL 4½s'78	50	49	50
8 NY Conn RR 4½s '53	104	103¾	104
3 NY Edis 3¼s '65	107⅞	107½	107⅞
5 NYNH&H clt 6s '40	25¾	25¾	25¾
15 NYNH&H 4½s '67	16	15½	16
2 NYNH&H 4s '57	3¾	3¾	3¾
13 NY Steam 3½s '63	105⅝	105⅛	105⅝
3 Niagara Sh cv 5½s'50	99½	99½	99½
8 Norf Sou 5s '61A	11⅜	11	11⅜
10 Norf & W 4s '96	122	122	122
2 Nor Am Co 3¾s '54	105	105	105
28 Nor Pac 6s 2047	54¾	54	54
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	49	49	49
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	49½	49¼	49¼
3 Nor Pac 4s'97	64½	64½	64½
8 Nor Pac 3s 2047	38⅝	38	38⅜
3 Nor Sta Pow 3½s'67	109	108⅝	108⅝
1 Ohio Ed 4s'65	107	107	107
1 Ohio Ed 3¾s'72	105	105	105
10 Ont Pw N Fall 5s'43	92	92	92
1 OreRR & Nav 4s'46	108½	108½	108½
2 Ore Sh Line 5s'46	114½	114½	114½
2 Pac G&E 3¾s'61	111¾	111¾	111¾
2 Pac Gas&El 4s'64	12	112	112
17 Pen Co 4s'52 E	102	101¾	102
10 Pen Co 4s'63	102	101½	102
5 Peo Dix 6s'41 A	98	98	98
4 Pen Oh&Det 4½s'77	98	98	98
5 Pen P&Lt 4½s'74	105½	105	105
6 Pen P&Lt 3½s'69	109	109	109
2 Pen RR cn 4½s'60	117¼	117⅛	117½
2 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	101	101	101
12 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	85½	84½	85½
4 PenRRgen 4¼s '81	96	96	96
26 PenRR3¾s'70	88	88	88
14 PenRR 3¼s'52	81½	80¾	81½
3 PeoGL&C Chi 5s '47	113¾	113¾	113¾
1 Pere Marq 5s '56	60	60	60
19 Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	108¾	108¾	108¾
15 PhilaCoSs '67	105⅝	105⅝	105½
11 Phil Elec 3½s'67	110	109½	110
1 PhilippineRy4s'37	5	5	5
11 Phillips Pet 3s '48	107⅛	107¾	107¾
2 PCC&SL 5s '70A	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 PCC&SL 5s '75B	103½	103½	103½
2 Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	48½	48½	48½
14 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	70⅜	69¾	70⅜
2 PorRiATob6s '42st	89	89	89
5 PorRiATob 6s'42StCt	89¼	89¼	89¼
9 Por Ri At6s '42 unst	88½	87	88½
9 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	18½	18	18⅝
8 Pub Svc No Ill 3½s68	108½	108½	108½
1 Readg 4½s 97 A	66	66	66
8 Republic Steel 4½s 61	97⅞	97¼	97⅝
16 Republic Steel 4½s 56	97⅜	97¼	97⅝
5 Saguenay Pw 4¼s66	71¼	71¼	71¼
14 StLIM&S4sRAG 33	55½	55	55½
5 StLIM&S 4sRAcG33ct	54	54	54
8 StLPeo&NW5s48	17	17	17
20 St LSF 4½s 78	10½	10½	10½
10 StLSF4½s 78ct st	10	9⅞	10
1 St L SW rfg 5s 90	9	9	9
3 StPaul UnDep 5s 72	112½	112½	112½
6 Scioto V&N E 4s 89	117½	117¼	117½
38 Seab A L cn 6s 45	4⅝	4½	4½
1 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	4	4	4
17 Sea A L 4s 50 st	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞
5 Sea A L 4s 50 unst	8	8	8
11 Sea AL rfg 4s59	2¾	2⅝	2¾
8 Shell Un 2½s 54	95¼	95¼	95¼
3 Socony-Vac 3s 64	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
4 So Cal Gas 4s '65	110⅛	109¾	110
7 Sou Kraft 4¼s'46	101½	101	101
16 Sou Pac 4½s '68	38¾	38	38½
34 Sou Pac 4½s '81	38	37½	37⅝
16 So Pac 4½s '69	38	37½	37⅜
11 So Pac rfg 4s '55	55	54⅝	55
7 So Pac cit 4s '49	37½	37	37
1 So Pac 3¾s '46	47⅛	47½	47½
7 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	44¾	44	44¼
9 South Ry 6½s'56	72	71	71
5 South Ry gen 6s '56	67	65	67
12 South Ry cn 5s '94	86½	85¾	86½
21 South Ry gen 4s '56	51½	50¾	51½
4 Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	104½	104½	104½
6 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s'53	104½	104⅛	104½
15 Swift & Co 3¾s'50	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
5 T C I & RR 5s '51	125	125	125
10 Tex Corp 3½s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
11 Tex Corp 3s '59	105⅜	105¼	105¼
2 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1 Tex & Pac 5s '77B	59	59	59
1 Tex & Pac 5s '79C	58¼	58¼	58¼
6 Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	59	58½	59
32 Third Ave aj 6s '60	17	16¼	16¼
4 Third Ave 4s '60	57½	57	57½
2 TideWatAssoO 3½s'52	106⅞	106½	106⅝
10 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	113⅜	113¼	113¼
3 Unit Bis Am 3½s '55	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Unit Drug 5s '53	79	79	79
22 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	99½	98¾	99½
18 Utah P&L 5s '44	100	99¾	100
4 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	106½	106½	106½
7 Wabash rfg 5½s '75	6¼	6	6¼
2 Wabash 1st 5s '39	34½	34⅛	34⅛
7 Wabash 5s '80	6	5¾	6
5 Wabash 4½s '78C	6	6	6
5 Walker H 4¼s '45	103¼	103¼	103⅛
1 Warren Bros 5s '41	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Wash Ry&El 4½s'61	107	106½	106½
1 Wash Ry&El 4½s'61	107	106½	106½
1 Western Un 5s '50	60¾	60¾	60¾
4 Youngst S&T 4s '61	103¾	103¼	103¾
5 Young S&T cv 4s '48	104½	104½	104½

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 7s '45 C	9¾	9¾	9⅝
16 Argentine 4½s '48	80¼	80⅛	80¼
2 Australia 5s '5 5	41¼	41⅛	41¼
3 Australia 5s '57	40¾	40⅝	40⅝
1 Australia 4½s '56	35½	35½	35½
2 Austria 7s '57	9	9	9
3 Belgium 6s'55	55	55	55
1 Berlin City 6s'58	14½	14½	14½
3 Berl City El 6½s'59	15¾	15¾	15¾
6 Brazil 8s'41	14	14	14
33 Brazil 6½s 26-57	11⅜	11	11⅜
15 Brazil 6½s '27-57	11¼	11	11¼
32 Brazil C Ry El 7s'52	11¼	11	11
1 Budapest 6s'62	7½	7½	7½
6 Buen A 4¾s'77	44	43	43
8 Canada 5s'52	87¾	87	87
5 Canada 4s'60	75¾	75¼	75¼
9 Canada 3¼s'61	69	68	68¾
4 Canada 3s'67	65½	65½	65½
5 Canada 2½s'45	77	77	77
2 Carlsbad 8s'54	7½	7½	7½
1 Chile Mtg Bk 6s'61 asd	10	10	10
1 Chile 6s'61 Jan asd	11½	11½	11½
1 Chile 6s'61 Feb asd	11½	11½	11½
2 Chile 6s 63 asd	11½	11½	11½
1 Copenhagen 5s'52	21½	21½	21½
2 Cuba 5½s'45	73½	73⅜	73½
4 Cuba 5s (1914) '49A	100	100	100
5 Cuba 4½s 77	54½	54½	54½
6 Denmark 5s 42	30	30	30
4 French 7s 49	80	80	80
1 GerCAgrBk6s60Jul	14½	14½	14½
17 GerGov 5½s85	18⅜	18	18
2 Ger Govt 5½s6sunst	13	12⅝	13
9 Ger Govt 7s	22¾	22¼	22¾
10 Ger Govt 7s 49 unst	17½	17¼	17½
1 GtConElPJap6½s50	68¾	68¾	68¾
38 Ital Pub Util 7s 52	35⅞	33¼	35
22 Italy 7s 1951	55¼	50½	52⅝
2 Japan 6½s 54	86	85	85
1 Japan 5½s 65	67	67	67
1 Jugoslav Bk 7s 57	11	11	11
6 Lombard El 7s 52	42	42	42
28 Milan City 6½s 52	37¼	34¼	36½
23 Minas Ger 6½s 58	6½	6½	6½
11 Minas Ger 6½s 59	6½	6½	6½
3 N Sou Wales 5s 57	37½	37½	37½
2 N Sou Wales 5s 58	37½	37½	37½
5 Norway 6s 44	35	34¼	34½
1 Norway 6s 43	35	35	35
1 Norway 4¼s 65	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
3 Norway 4s 63	25⅞	25	25⅞
3 Orient Dev 5½s 58	53¼	53¼	53¼
11 Peru 1s 6s 60	6¾	6¾	6¾
23 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	6¾	6½	6¾
1 Porto Aleg 8s 61	7	7	7
7 Rome 6½s 52	40	38	38
1 Sao Paulo St 8s 50	7	7	7
1 Sao Paulo St 7s 56	6¾	6¾	6¾
7 Sao Paulo St 7s 4 0	24⅜	24	24½
3 Serbs Cts 7s 62	9½	9½	9½
6 Shinyetsu E 6½s 52	63½	63	63½
6 Sydney 5½s 55	55⅛	55	55
10 Tokyo El Lt 6s 53	59¼	58½	59
2 Uruguay 6s 60	45	45	45
6 Uruguay 6s 60	45	45	45
6 Urug aj 3¾s&s4½s'79	37⅜	37¼	37¼
3 Westph UnElP 6s53	15	15	15
7 Yokohama 6s 61	62¼	62	62

Bond Sales (in dollars). Total Today, 3,113,000; Previous Day, 4,393,700; Week Ago, 4,957,900; Year Ago, 4,393,050; Two Years Ago, 10,703,000; Jan. 1 to Date, 813,629,950; Year Ago, 802,043,050; Two Years Ago, 819,721,205.

Bond Club Head

Wide World

Henry S. Morgan

Elected President of the Bond Club of New York. He succeeds Francis T. Ward of Clark, Dodge & Co., who has headed the club a year. Mr. Morgan is Treasurer of Morgan Stanley & Co.

Raw Wool Prices Advance as Mills Broaden Demand

Weekly Wool Review

Raw wool is selling freely and at advanced prices. Mills are covering actual and anticipated requirements, and topmakers are reported searching for wools that are not too expensive.

Mills awarded contracts for Government orders alone are taking large quantities of wool out of the market as they cover their needs in raw material. In many of the items, the Government is increasing the yardage above the amount named in the specifications by as much as 20 per cent on certain numbers, all of which means more raw material will be needed. Raw wools of medium grade are up about 10 per cent.

One result is that mills are seeking to buy a small volume of wool, at least, to serve as a backlog in case they were awarded a Government order.

Buying has broken out generally all over the territory sections, according to C. J. Fawcett of the National Wool Marketing Corporation. A general movement has developed in fleece wools, he said, and the 16,000,000 pounds of low and medium wools required for the Government overcoating contract is a real factor in the wool market. There is probably not more than 50,000,000 pounds of quarterblood produced in the whole clip.

Prices are stiffening with 12-month Texas wools around 85 to 90 cents, scoured; good French combing length, fine territory wools, 87 to 88 cents, scoured, and graded quarterblood, bright fleece wools 40 to 41 cents, in the grease.

Prices of mohair in the Boston market are firm with Texas original-bag mohair priced around 52 to 53 cents for adult and 78 to 80 cents for the kid mohair.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Ch

Huge Effort Made by Germany to Finance War Activities

Industry Seen Getting Ready For Job Ahead

NEW YORK (AP)—American industry, Colby M. Chester, Chairman of General Foods Corporation, asserted, wants "no monkey business, no profiteering, no tricky stuff and no politics in our mobilization for the defense of our free system of life."

Addressing the annual convention of the National Editorial Association, Mr. Chester declared the nation's industrial system was "getting ready fast. In experience, in talent, in skilled workers, in factories and materials and assembly line efficiency, we shall face the job ahead with confidence."

Admittedly, he said, "we would prefer to devote all this energy and money to constructive effort, but when dictators thrust this menace upon the world we have no choice. We don't want America turned into a battlefield. Instead, we must arm America to keep peace."

He termed the United States the "juiciest prize of war on the face of the earth," and added: "Like bombs, reality explodes in our faces, revealing a fat, rich and unready republic in peril. The true facts, the naked realities and the dangers, and the stoutness of defenses—these we must inventory today, before it is too late."

Mr. Chester warned the editors and publishers against mistakes he said European newspapers had made in telling their countrymen they were safe and placing an optimistic light on all news.

"I urge you not to pull your punches," he said. "Tell industry frankly and constructively where its mistakes lie and where it may better serve the nation. Tell government when it bungles precious resources and energies. Don't sugar-coat the news. This is no comic opera drama that the world is acting. Give us the benefit of your sage counsel."

Penna. Bonds Sold To Insurance Firms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Pennsylvania State Water Corporation, an operating subsidiary in the American Water Works and Electric Company system, has sold to several insurance companies at a premium an issue of $7,600,000 4 per cent first collateral trust bonds due 1965, to yield the corporation approximately 3⅝ per cent. Proceeds from the sale of these bonds will be used to redeem as of July 19, 1940 all of the present outstanding first collateral trust 4¼ per cent bonds series due 1936 at their principal amount and accrued interest plus a premium of 5½ per cent.

Payment will be made at the principal trust office of The Chase National Bank, 11 Broad Street, New York.

★ 4% INSURED INVESTMENTS

Accounts insured up to $5000 for each account. Current dividend rate 4% per annum. Write: L. W. Fuller, Treasurer, for information and statement.

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FIRE
LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

Railroad Executive

W. H. Guild

Appointed Vice-President in Charge of Operations of the Union Pacific Railroad. Mr. Guild succeeds N. A. Williams, who is retiring.

Bankers Urge More Defense Spending Regardless of Budget

NEW YORK (AP)—The Investment Bankers Association of America has proposed an increase in government expenditures for military purposes "regardless of the effect on the budget" and an increase in income taxes to pay the cost.

"The Investment Bankers Association believes that no effort should be spared to insure adequate national defense," the association said in a statement. "To this end, the association favors an increase in general taxation for the single purpose of assisting the accomplishment of such a program.

"Fundamentally we are in favor of a balanced budget but under present circumstances we urge that expenditures be made as quickly as possible for military purposes regardless of the effect on the budget, and that all other expenditures be curtailed so far as possible.

"Specifically we suggest an increase in income taxes, principally through a general broadening of the base structure and such other forms of taxation as will least affect the general economy of the country."

Engineering Awards Jump to Year's High

NEW YORK (AP)—Big contracts for national defense projects swelled this week's engineering construction awards to $96,286,000, the highest level of the year to date, Engineering News-Record reported.

Included in the total were contracts for a $23,000,000 naval air base at Corpus Christi, Texas, and a $15,000,000 powder plant at Memphis for the Tennessee Powder Company.

Industrial building continued to increase, the publication said, contracts for new plants being the largest for any week in the last three years.

Both private and public projects contributed to the sharp increase in total awards. Private construction was 30 per cent greater than the previous week and 113 per cent larger than a year ago. Public contracts were more than twice as large as the previous week and the corresponding week last year.

Comparison of the week's awards follow:

	Latest week	Prev. week	Year ago
Private	$37,459,000	$28,923,000	$17,602,000
State and Munici.	22,897,000	23,243,000	23,114,000
Federal	35,930,000	4,475,00	5,827,000
Total	96,286,000	56,641,000	46,543,000

Germany Seen Spending Over 47 P. C. of Income for War

NEW YORK (AP)—War is fantastically costly, yet a nation internationally bankrupt and vastly deficient in natural resources is able to build and launch a war machine of such might and destructiveness as to shake the world.

How much of the total German effort is going into war, it is impossible to estimate, but an analysis of the situation at the outbreak of the war, recently made public by the U. S. Department of Commerce, said that taxes and other levies in the fiscal year 1938-39 took 47 per cent of the national income. Currently, the percentage is presumably higher.

How does Germany do it, in defiance of traditional economics, in seeming repudiation of all accepted canons of finance?

It was only six years ago that the Reich, denuded of gold and foreign balances, and her credit shattered, suspended payments on all foreign debts.

War Plan Developed

Dr. Schacht, then head of the Reichsbank, complained of his country's dependence on foreign raw materials, appealed to the world for a "spirit of compromise, patience and good will." Financially and economically, the nation seemed down and out.

Yet within a few months Adolf Hitler was rapidly developing his vast and costly armament program.

Last autumn Adolf Hitler said he had spent 90,000,000,000 of reichmarks to rearm. The world was incredulous. Since the German currency was unbacked by gold, and had no free world market, one could not say how much that was in dollars, but at the official rate, it would come to $36,000,000,000.

What Germany is currently spending is not known, but the rate of expenditure is enormous. British sources have placed it at $15,000,000,000 annually. Some estimates are higher.

Any consideration of what can be spent on war, economists explain, must begin by banishing all peacetime standards.

Losses Enormous

In 1914 economists were almost unanimous that no nation was financially able to wage war for more than a few months. Yet the direct money outlays of the first world war, exclusive of costs of loss of life, destruction of property, depreciation of capital and loss of trade, has been calculated at the astronomical figure of $186,000,000,000, about seven times the entire amount spent by the United States Government from 1789 to 1916.

Consideration of how Germany, a "poor," "have-not" nation, has been able to pay for its breathtaking adventure in conquest, in this era when war rolls on wheels and plunges through the clouds and is immeasurably more expensive than in 1914-18, must go back to the beginnings of the Nazi regime.

Adolf Hitler found some 30 per cent of German workers unemployed, factories were idle, there was lack of money to import essential materials and food supplies. In this crisis, Germans willingly acquiesced in a system of controls of industry, labor, trade and finance such as had never before been applied in any modern, industrialized nation.

These controls increased until today, if you are a German, the Government tells you what you may eat, what you may wear, where you must work, the hours you shall labor, what wages you may receive, what prices you shall pay for the essentials of life.

Complete Supervision

If you are a manufacturer, you are told what you shall make, what you will sell it for, and that after you have paid your taxes, profits left must be loaned to your government. If you operate a savings bank or an insurance company, you are told where you must invest the funds of your institution.

Only last month, the British Government asked and received similar authoritarian powers. Regimentation is a program of enormous detail, and takes time. Adolf Hitler had a six-year start.

Germany is paying not only by levying staggering taxes, and borrowing all of the people's savings the government can lay its hands on, but by severe sacrifice of the standard of living, and of the creature comforts of her people.

Of food, one may have but one pound of meat a week. Only cabbages and potatoes are reasonably plentiful. You are told exactly what items of clothing you may buy in a year, and the quota per person makes prison life in America seem almost opulent. For instance, women are allowed four pairs of stockings annually.

Thus, economists explain, the whole national effort is geared for war. Normal replacements and repairs to industrial plant, housing, institutions, not needed for the conduct of the war, are neglected. Walther Funk, present head of the Reichsbank, said in April production of consumers goods must be restricted, and business men must refrain from investing in replacements. Savings, he said, must be made available to the Reich through savings banks and credit institutions.

Needs Foreign Goods

But aside from the intensive internal organization of the Reich, she has the problem of finding ways to obtain essential materials from abroad. Of three principal industrial materials—coal, iron, and petroleum—Germany is well supplied only with coal. Domestic sources of cotton, wool, copper, rubber and a host of other materials are lacking.

First, say international trade authorities, it must be remembered that Germany imported greatly more than her normal needs of many supplies in the years before the war. Also, early in the Nazi regime, all foreign trade was placed under rigid regulation.

Free dealings in the world market in German currency were banished. An American exporter could get payment of German money, but it was kept in the country. The exporter could use the currency there to buy German goods, which he could then import to the United States, sell here, and thus get dollars.

This sounds complicated, but a whole range of different kinds of German money, which one could get in varying amounts depending upon the type of transaction, often enough made these deals attractive to foreign traders. For instance, the Reichsmark has an "official" exchange rate of about 40 American cents, so that in selling a $40 article in Germany one would get about 100 Reichsmarks. But on certain transactions, desirable to that government, one would get 20-cent Reichsmarks, or 200 of them.

Big Supply Problem

Nevertheless, the supply problem for Germany, in the minds of most economic and military experts, remains Adolf Hitler's Achilles heel. Of coal, he has plenty. Iron supplies have been increased by the seizure of Luxemburg, and Sweden, chief ore supply base, must presumably do what she can to meet German demands, taking currency good only in Germany, spending it there for what supplies she can get, since she is cut off from assistance and supplies from allied powers.

The Reich has acquired big food and industrial supplies by her seizure of the Low Countries and Denmark, but will have a problem of feeding their peoples when the supplies are used.

Oil seems the most serious problem. International oil experts say even if Germany were able to get the entire Rumanian flow, the annual output of that country, together with the Reich's own small production and what she is getting from Russia, would mean in a year only what the United States produces in 20 days.

Thus, most experts agree, the fantastic German organization and endeavor, economically and financially, seems to make a "short" war essential to German victory. In addition to the supply problem, some experts observe, there is also the question of how long the German people would endure the sacrifices they are called upon to make.

Brill Executives Seek To Quash Order of Court

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Executives of the J. C. Brill Company and the A. C. F. Motors Corporation moved that an alternative court order directing opening of the company's books be quashed because of a technicality.

Executors of the estate of Frederic W. Brill, earlier this month, obtained the order in common pleas court after charging company mismanagement and diversion of A. C. F. profits to pay what they contended was an indebtedness to the American Car and Foundry company. The executors contended the American Car is insolvent.

The defendants asked that the order be quashed because it is "ambiguous, uncertain and indefinite" and showed "a lack of good faith."

An executive of the defendant companies has denied charge of mismanagement.

Remington Rand Gains

NEW YORK (AP) — Remington Rand, Inc., and subsidiaries reported net profit for the fiscal year ended March 31 of $2,305,176, or 94 cents a common share, compared with $1,750,391, or 59 cents a share, in the preceding 12 months.

Cost of Living Is Highest Since 1938

By the Associated Press

New York

The U. S. cost of living in May increased .1 of 1 per cent over April directly as a result of higher food prices, the National Industrial Conference Board said.

Total living costs were the highest since July, 1938, according to the board's index.

The purchasing value of the dollar was 116.3 cents in May compared with 116.4 in April, 117.9 in May last year and 100 in 1923.

The board is a research organization supported by business concerns.

Int'l Petroleum Earnings $1.08 Share In '39 Calendar Year

TORONTO (CP) — International Petroleum Company, Limited, had a profit of $17,545,543 in the year ended Dec. 31, 1939. The company's fiscal year ended at June 30 up till 1938, and figures for the calendar year of 1938 are not available, but the company, in the report now distributed, shows profit of $10,651,550 for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1938. Profit for the year ended June 30, 1938, was $29,060,758.

The operating profit for the year 1939 was $27,712,050, and from this total was deducted $5,817,392 for depreciation and depletion, $4,409,426 as provision for amortization of concessions, rights and development expenses, and $327,817 for counsel fees and salaries. Other deductions were $320,391 as write-down on bonds held and losses on sale of securities; $660,216 as contribution to the employees's pension plan and $255,369 as applicable to shares of minority interests. Income was augmented by $1,369,034 received as interest and dividends from investments.

Dividends on common and preferred shares absorbed $24,509,775 in 1939 and the consolidated earned surplus balance was therefore reduced from $26,808,228 as at Dec. 31, 1938, to $19,588,927 as at Dec. 31, 1939.

The consolidated balance sheet shows current assets of $29,747,366, including cash $8,359,027, bonds $2,707,206, and receivables $5,485,354. Current liabilities totaled $7,733,286, including $6,324,186 in accounts receivable.

The company has 14,324,088 common shares outstanding and the 1939 profit was therefore equal to $1.18 a share after preferred dividends. This compares with about $1.98 a share in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1938.

Excise Taxes Seen Consumption Threat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Excise taxes, as proposed in the present tax legislation, are a barrier to the stream of consumption, Dr. David R. Craig, President of the American Retail Federation, told members of the National Retail Credit Association meeting here.

"Since consumption furnishes a market for manufactured and agricultural goods, and since it keeps our economic system running, it is probably unwise to cripple consumption at the very time when the economic system must be geared to produce the highest possible national income," Dr. Craig said. "The effect of taxing consumption under these conditions is much the same as if a prize fighter were to give up eating, while training for a championship fight, so that he could afford to employ better sparring partners to perfect his left hook.

"If the national income were to rise $10,000,000,000 to a level of $80,000,000,000, and if the increase were restricted to that part of the public which receives $1,450 or more, the additional business obtained by retail merchants would be about $2,500,000,000. But if that $10,000,000,000 increase restricted to the lower third, the additional business for retail merchants would be about $6,000,000,000."

Mercury Company Changes Ownership

HOLLISTER, Calif., June 19 (AP) —The world's largest mercury producing firm, the New Idria Quicksilver Mining Company of San Benitio County, has been purchased by Van Alstyne Noel and Company of New York.

The company's properties embrace 4,500 acres and include the New Idria and San Carlos mines, which employ 200 men. With mercury prices up because of war demands, they are expected to bring in a gross annual return of more than $2,000,000.

H. W. Gould, San Francisco mining engineer and one of the owners, announced the sale yesterday, but declined to disclose the purchase price. He retains his interests and becomes vice-president and general manager. E. L. Elliott becomes the new president, succeeding L. W. Wickes of the Mudd interests of Los Angeles.

For the last four years the enterprise has been controlled by a group consisting of Mr. Gould; Theodore Hoover, brother of former President Herbert Hoover; Allan Hoover, the ex-President's son; Sanborn Young, R. A. Hanan, J. Morrill and Mr. Wickes.

C. & O. Inquires for Cars

CLEVELAND (AP)—Chesapeake & Ohio Railway announced it is in the market for 1,100 all-steel cars. The road made inquiries about 900 50-ton, 40-foot length box cars, 100 50-ton, 50-foot box cars and 100 cabooses.

Year's Supply Of War Copper Seen in U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The supply of copper metal in this country is sufficient to meet the war-time needs of the United States army, navy and air forces for one year, according to C. Donald Dallas, President of Revere Copper and Brass Incorporated and Treasurer of the Copper and Brass Research Association. He pointed out, however, that this did not mean that plants and equipment for manufacturing essential military parts were now ready to turn these out in such quantities as would be required, but that the country's preparedness for vital defense needs in the copper field was limited to stocks of raw materials.

Equipment Needed

Mr. Dallas, widely regarded as a metal marketing expert, continued, "It will be at least another year before we can have the plants and machinery essential for our army and air force needs alone. Any plans for the immediate future which overlook this may be regarded as motivated by wishful, rather than realistic, thinking. Unfabricated copper metal, of which we have plenty for at least a year, is useless for defense in its present state.

"Our domestic consumption of copper is now approximately 840,000 tons a year. We have, therefore, under existing conditions, about 160,000 tons available for additional army and navy preparations for national defense.

Limitation of Labor Law

"It is of the greatest importance that more man power be made available to industries supplying national defense needs at this critical time. This means that our industrial defense plans must have the co-operation of wage and hour legislation.

Realizing some of the objections this suggestion would arounse, Mr Dallas said, "The cry of setting back the clock of labor progress is bound to be raised. The hard fact remains that under present legislation it is useless to speak of operating industry at maximum capacity. It simply cannot be done under the conditions of the forty hour week. We can keep the forty-hour week, but we must not expect maximum production if we do so."

Retailers Warned Against Foes Of Wage and Hour Law

CHICAGO (AP)—Col. Philip B. Fleming declared some foes of the Wage and Hour Law are renewing their attempts to repeal it and that "this time they come not as exploiters of labor but in the fair name of patriotism."

The Administrator of the Labor Department's wage and hour division told the mid-year convention of the National Retal Dry Goods Association:

"There are some opponents of the Wage and Hour Act who, having failed to induce Congress to repeal or emasculate it, and having failed to induce the court to annul it, think they see another way to accomplish their purpose.

"They would take advantage of the necessities of a deeply disturbed people who find that they must arm to the teeth in the face of a world catastrophe. . . .

"They say, in effect, 'We will give you ships and the guns and the airplanes, the shoes and food you need in your hour of trial, but we want to do it on our own terms.

"'First, repeal the laws that "hamper and restrict business" (their own characterization). Repeal the Social Security Act and the Wagner Act, pull the floor out from under wages and do away with the ceiling over hours.'"

As an answer to them, the administrator quoted President Roosevelt:

"We must make sure, in all that we do (toward defense), that there be no breakdown or cancellation of any of the great social gains which we have made in these past years. We have carried on an offensive on a broad front against social and economic inequalities and abuses which have made our society weak. That offensive should not now be broken down by the pincers movement of those who would use the present needs of physical military defense to destroy it."

Canada Plans $10,000,000 Issue Without Interest

OTTAWA (CP) — In view of the numerous offers of Canadians to lend money free of interest to help the country in the war effort, the Government has authorized the issue of an initial block of $10,000,000 non-interest bearing certificates, Finance Minister Ralston announced.

The certificates will be issued to mature June 15, 1945, as normally, but provision has been made whereby holders may send their certificates for redemption at par at any time after six months from the date of issue.

The certificates in any denomination required will be issued by the Bank of Canada. They will not be transferable and will be available in registered form only.

Retail Advertising Up 2.9 P. C.

CHICAGO—The volume of retail newspaper advertising placed during the week ended June 8 in 80 major cities totaled 20,130,358 lines, compared with 19,561,738 during the like 1939 week, an increase of 2.9 per cent, according to Advertising Age.

Lake Iron Ore Use Up Sharply in May

CLEVELAND (AP)—With the addition of 16 blast furnaces to the active list during May, steel mill consumption of Lake Superior iron ore jumped to 4,566,200 tons, in May—largest amount used in one month since January this year when 5,289,308 tons were melted.

These figures, announced by the Lake Superior Iron Ore Association, compare with 3,934,853 tons in April this year and with 2,245,513 tons during May, 1939.

Consumption to June 1 this year total 22,119,967 tons compared with 14,141,219 tons for the same period a year ago.

Iron ore on hand at furnaces June 1 totaled 16,717,185 tons and on Lake Erie docks 2,886,165 tons for a total lower lake supply of 19,603,350 tons, a slight gain over the 18,106,151 tons of a month earlier, but still below the 23,071,214 tons a year ago.

Furnaces in blast numbered 137 of 189 available on May 31, compared with 82 of 189 a year ago.

Remington Rand's Net French Assets $219,910

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—Remington Rand, Inc., had net assets of $219,910 in France when that country sought peace terms from Germany, a company statement disclosed.

An addenda to a detailed analysis by President James H. Rand, Jr., showing total foreign investments of $6,009,609 as of last March 31, listed assets in France after recent war developments as $102,801 in cash, $138,105 in receivables and $218,141 in inventories.

Mr. Rand also said operations of the French subsidiary for the year resulted in $16,310 net loss.

Foreign investments of the typewriter and office machinery manufacturer have been segregated from the consolidated financial statement to be sent stockholders June 21.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

Rooms and Apts. To Let Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y.—Exclusive home, next First Church of Christ, Scientist, large, airy rooms; five minutes Fair; free parking. ZIMMER, 144-41 Sanford Ave.

ROSE GARDEN APARTMENTS
WORLD'S FAIR VISITORS, 10 Min. to Grounds
FURNISHED APARTMENTS, 87-42 Elmhurst Ave.
Elmhurst, L. I. HA 4-6067
1-2-3 Rooms, Private Bath, 2 Elevators
All new furniture, $1.50 per person and up per day. Mr. Robertson, Mgr. No dining room. No cooking. Recommend reservations in advance.

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5 minutes' walk to station; a few vacancies of various sized apartments, 2 to 6 rooms. Every modern convenience, including new G. E. Refrigerators, new gas ranges, elevator attendants. Values obvious; rentals moderate. Representative on premises.

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APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON — Month July, near The Mother Church: 2 rooms, kitchenette, elevator; bright, airy; references. Box P-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—Young lady desires to share downtown kitchenette apartment; maid service; lovely view. London Hall, Apt. 802.

AWNINGS

BALTIMORE, MD.—Sturdifold Awning & Shade Co, Venetian Blinds, Awnings and Window Shades. 15 West Preston St. Vernon 2010.

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MARKS, bedding specialists, hair mattresses converted into innerspring; box springs sterilized, remade. 431 Amsterdam Av. (80th), N. Y. C. TR. 7-8195.

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A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions.
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Crystal Lake Lodge, Enfield, N. H.
Rest, recreation; $16-18. For pamphlet write above or Kenneth Harbison, 1537 Bklyn Ave., Bklyn, N. Y.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 8-5973.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BLAIR LODGE Wantagh, Long Island, N. Y.
Comfortable and spacious rooms, private bath, porches, open and screened; attractive grounds; all available for those seeking rest and study; loving attention given . . . Blair Lodge is located on Wantagh Ave., 27 miles from N. Y. and 6 miles from Jones Beach. Permanent and transient guests welcome.
For reservations write JANET CURY,
Box 43 Wantagh, L. I., N. Y.
or telephone Wantagh 1578

LOVING home with attention. Mr and Mrs. N. R. Hartshorn, 932 No. 5th Street, New Hyde Park, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Floral Park 7403.

QUIET and secluded room for rest and study, attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, South Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Baldwin 7705.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BARGAIN, beautiful brick residence, 3 baths, oil burner, pipe organ, restricted Normal Hill section, high elevation, wonderful view, built and occupied by owner, near subway and L. I. R. R. Price $25,500. Mortgage $15,000. HOWARD O. WOOD, 148-22 85th Drive, Jamaica, New York.

LEGAL NOTICES

Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Metropolitan District Commission. Sealed bids or proposals will be received by the Metropolitan District Commission at its office, 20 Somerset Street, Boston, until 1 P. M. Thursday, July 11, 1940, and at that place and time will be publicly opened and read. The work to be done consists of constructing a Boathouse on Storrow Memorial Embankment, Boston. Charge for specifications is TWO DOLLARS ($2.00). DOLLARS which amount is returnable to bidders, only. Proposed guarantee shall consist of a certified check for SEVENTY-FIVE HUNDRED ($7,500.00) DOLLARS payable to the order of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Attention is called to the minimum rate of wages to be paid on the work as determined by the Commissioner of Labor and Industries under the provisions of Chapter 461 of the Acts of 1935. Complete information may be obtained from the office of the Commission. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals. By: Eugene C. Hultman, Commissioner. June 14, 1940.

Local Classified

(Continued)

HOUSES TO LET

GARDEN CITY, L. I., N. Y.—7 rooms, 3 baths; nicely furnished suburban home available July-August. READ, 13 Ash St.

MOVING AND STORAGE

GEORGE'S BACK BAY EXPRESS
Local and Long Distance Furniture and Piano Movers. Storage. New Padded Vans. 34 Westland Ave., Boston. KENmore 3623.

MOVING, LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
165 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

MUSIC

CHANDLER EBEL MUSIC CO.
434 ALBEE SQUARE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
TRiangle 5-2146

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Grand Central District—Practitioner's office available Tuesdays and Thursdays. Phone Monday, Wednesday, Friday, MU. 2-3134.

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN
A vacation place of distinction, offers you comfort, enjoyment and refreshment; folder. MR. and MRS. E. F. ENGLE, Mgrs. Bantam Lake, P. O. Lakeside, Conn. Rates from $22.50.

BROOKSIDE DAIRY, Bennington, Vermont—Old New England Homestead; all modern improvements; excellent table; ideal vacation spot; reasonable rates.

BROOKSIDE INN on Lake Champlain, Westport, N. Y.—Mountains, private bathing beach; homelike, restful surroundings; single $20, double $17.50. MRS. RUBY DUPEE.

MERRYMEETING IN MAINE

Advertised only in the Monitor. A quaint vacation place in the mountains, on a lake, near the sea. Our own fresh vegetables. Modern improvements. Weekly rates $17.50 to $25. Send for circular. D. S. DOOLITTLE, CAMDEN, ME.

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, Baldwin, other grands, perfect, reasonable; we buy and exchange. EMPIRE, 1252 6th Avenue (55th), New York.

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING
Expert Work—Tubes Tested Free
GEORGE'S, 171A Mass. Ave., Boston; Cir. 6913

REAL ESTATE

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Real Estate—Sales—Rentals
Insurance, All Branches
OHNEWALD & DENLINGER
1374 FLATBUSH AVE. Mansfield 6-1937
30 Years in Flatbush

Rooms and Apts. To Let Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

CORONA, LONG ISLAND, 35-18 105th St.—Large double room, accommodating 4; also double room for 2; reasonable; 10 minutes from Fair. RICHARDSON, HAV. 4-4283.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 30-24 152nd St.—3 double corner rooms, 1 single; light, airy, quiet; private home, residential street near beautiful Bowne Park; convenient; very reasonable rates. TOWNSEND, FL. 3-5790.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 43-71 170th St.—Large sunny rooms, twin or double beds, excellent mattresses, baby's crib; entire floor available; good location; $1.50 each. WOODS, FL. 7-7646-J.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 37-04 Parsons Boulevard—Comfortable, airy rooms, private home; excellent location, near Fair, transit, church; reasonable rates; free parking. Noble, Ind. 3-5548.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 444-21 Sanford Ave.—Charming rooms in private home next to Christian Science church; reasonable rates; groups accommodated. WAY. FL. 9-6742-J.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 132-40 Sanford Ave.—Fair tourists; private home, comfortable rooms; $1.50, $2.00; parties of six or more $1.25 each; walking distance to Fair. MILLER, FL. 9-6622.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 142-18 N. Hempstead Tkpk.—Private home; lovely rooms; walking distance Fair; reasonable; free parking. UTTLEY, FL. 9-8882-R.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 143-71 Ash Ave., FL. 9-8461-J—Delightful rooms, private home, large porch; near church, Fair, transit. MRS. LEPHARDT.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 33-57 190th St.—Double and single; private home; free parking; with or without board; reasonable. BLAIR, FL. 7-7678.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 42-37 155th St., Apt. B-12—Completely furnished 2½-room, $50.00, for July; near Fair. LU PAN, FL. 9-7619-M.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 43-37 Murray St.—Attractive, kitchen privileges; free parking; moderate rates. SMITH, FL. 9-2178.

HALF HOUR'S drive to World's Fair and ocean beaches; furnished house, 9 rooms, 3 baths, $125 monthly. 158 Hampton Road, Garden City, N. Y. Phone G. C. 4805.

LITTLE NECK, N. Y., 41-49 Morgan St.—Large double and single rooms; cool, comfortable; 2 bathrooms; reasonable; free parking. MERRY, Ba. 9-5296-R.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y. (C) 96 Locust Ave.—Apartment, private house 1-4 rooms, kitchen, grounds, daily, weekly, reasonable.

"THE PINES"
Flushing, N. Y., 140-31 34th Ave., FL. 9-8040—Charming mansion, large rooms, running water, private baths; spacious grounds; groups up to 25.

WHITESTONE (Flushing), N. Y., 150-11 20th Ave.—3 quiet, comfortable rooms; adjoining bath; 6 min. on direct highway to Fair; parking; $1.50 each. BENSING, FL. 9-9235-R.

WOODSIDE, N. Y., 39-59 54 St. HA. 6-0107—3 airy rooms, single, double $1.00 person; near Fair; private house; free parking.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 255 West 108th St., corner Broadway—VISITORS TO WORLD'S FAIR accommodated; convenient all transportation; also permanent guests; delightful home, privileges. Academy 2-3075. WILKIE.

NEW YORK CITY, 171 West 71st St. (Broadway)—Single, double; bath; piano; near Christian Science churches. ENdicott 2-9500.

RICHMOND HILL, N. Y., 105-10 135 Street—Large, sunny, unfurnished room; private family; transportation, Jamaica. 9-0677.

RUG CLEANING

RUGS EXPERTLY CLEANED
Stored, Altered, Dyed, Repaired, Fully Insured
ATLAS CARPET CLEANING COMPANY
67th Street, Corner Columbus Avenue, N. Y. C.
Trafalgar 7-6000

SALESWOMEN WANTED

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Two women to work four hours daily; will not interfere with home duties; experience unnecessary; commission. AVON PRODUCTS, Inc. Stone 2981.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MAN, well experienced in restaurant, delicatessen, catering, wishes connection anywhere. Write Box K-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

ACCOUNTANT, auditor, controller, statistician with broad experience including manufacturing, wholesale, retail, publishing and record of achievement. HELEN F. BRADLEY, 303 W. 74th (Apt. 3-F), N. Y. C., or 225 Golden Hill, Bridgeport, Conn.

COMPANION, practical nurse, efficient; free to travel. Write Box X-39, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

EXPERIENCED accounts payable bookkeeper, inventory and cost work, typing, drives car. Hamilton, 85-26 160 St., Jamaica, N. Y.

VOICE CULTURE—Part time position in school; private pupils accepted. Mildred Langworthy, 274 76th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD

THE MANOR, Long Lake, Naples, Maine—A delightful home for rest, study, recreation; June inducements. Write MRS. MENDELSOHN.

SUMMER RENTALS

TO LET, Sabbathday Lake, Maine, 4-room cottage with large screened porch, fireplace, all conveniences and boat; select clientele. Inquire MRS. PARKER WAITE, 19 Frye Street, Lewiston, Maine.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

OPERA CLASS, for presentation. ROBERT MALONE, Col. 5-9739. R. C. A. VICTOR individual RECORDINGS. N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

For Information regarding local and national advertising, phone 4-2560 Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HAMILTON WATCHES
Henry C. Reid & Son
1134 Broad Street
Near Fairfield Avenue

MEIGS
SALE! MEN'S
SPORT OR DRESS SHOES
$2.98
WHITES AND DARKS
SHOE DEPT. DOWNSTAIRS

SEE NEXT PAGE

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT
(Continued)

OUR BEACH SHOP
Has your Sea, Sun and Fun Fashions
Ready with the sun clothes and fun clothes for all the family.
HOWLAND'S
SECOND FLOOR

Always Charming
a Permanent Wave
at
ANAMAE'S
Air-conditioned for your comfort
130 John Street Dial 4-0406

BURNETT'S
Pure Extract
VANILLA
BEHREN'S MARKET
192 FAIRFIELD AVENUE

READ'S
Advance Sale of Bedding
Ends June 29th

GREENWICH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, telephone Greenwich 2187. Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily, except Sunday. Wednesday 9 to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Putnam Trust Co.
of Greenwich
We Solicit Your Patronage

HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3619 1-4:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RUTH DEXTER
SPORTS APPAREL
Bathing Suits $1.95-$5.95
Play Suits $1.95-$7.95
Golf Dresses $3.95-$10.95
Sizes 10 to 20
990 Farmington Ave. West Hartford

SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
E. C. WEBB'S
AT 2 STATE ST. ONLY
HARTFORD, CONN.

Shortcake Biscuit
20c a dozen
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
859 Main St. 536 Asylum St.

delicatessen
The finest salads and table luxuries
TEL. 32-3976
CENTRAL DELICATESSEN
968 Farmington Ave. W. Hartford Center
Home-made Doughnuts Fresh Daily

— Spring's Most Intriguing —
PARAMOUNT SHOES
for Women
(Nationally Advertised)
POPULAR PRICED
JAMES LAWRENCE & SON
197 TRUMBULL STREET

CAMERA SUPPLIES
THE Harvey & Lewis CO
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

ARTHUR M. GRAYSON
INSURANCE
Representing Strong Companies
36 Pearl Street Phone 5-1171
Hartford National Bank Building

Coombs
FLORIST INC.
744 MAIN STREET

MIDDLETOWN

PAULINE C. MILLER
BEAUTY SHOP
Complete Beauty Service
164 Court Street Tel. 78

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at Raphael's
303 Main Street New Britain

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

Cottage Curtains—1.09 value . 89c
Beach Towels 95c
Bath Towels ..... 15c—25c—39c
Cannon Percale Sheets—81x99, 1.69; 81x108, 1.79
Chenille Spreads ..... 1.98 to 4.98
D. MILLER CO.
61 Arch Street

NEW HAVEN

M. MYERS & SON
FOOT DELIGHT SHOES
Hosiery—Handbags
Costume Jewelry
163 TEMPLE STREET

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS.
Franklin Cafeteria
Breakfast, Luncheon
Evening Dinner
"Dine From a Dime to a Dollar"
COR. COURT AND ORANGE

ANDRÉ & JOHN
Hair Stylists
Also Children's Hair Cutting and Manicuring
39 Center St., cor. Church Second Floor Tel. 5-5159

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
Engraved Wedding Invitations
Samples Gladly Mailed
Chapel Street at the Taft

Phillips Store
COSMETICS
PERFUMES
TOILET ARTICLES
47 Center St. Mrs. E. D. Gaiser

SOLTOW & SPARROW
Silver by Georg Jensen
Orrefors Glass from Sweden
43 WHITNEY AVENUE

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 5658 9 a. m. to 11 a. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. | So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

INSURANCE
General Insurance Agents
SINCE 1835
Handling All Lines Anywhere
Norwalk Agency, Inc.
110 Wall Street, Norwalk
SAMUEL J. KEELER, Managing Director

DEVINE BROS., Inc.
Successors to
Bishop & Lynes and the Ferris-Devine Co.
COAL and FUEL OIL
Masonry Building Supplies
Ready-Mix Concrete
Commerce St. (24-hour service) First St. Washington St.
Tel. 1781 Tel. 53 Tel. 652

Light, Breezy Whites
ENNA JETTICKS
$5.00 to $6.00—AAAA to EEE
ARNOLD'S
Bishop Bldg., 64 Wall Street

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

WEDDING AND GRADUATION GIFTS
WATCHES—DIAMONDS
JEWELRY—SILVER
GLASSWARE
FRANK LAUDER
Jeweler and Silversmith
96 Washington St., So. Norwalk, Conn.
Established in 1898

OLDEN TIME BOTTLING WORKS
Norwalk's Favorite Beverages
DRY GINGER ALE
and many other delicious flavors
WM. H. FERRIS, Prop.
9 Van Zant St., East Norwalk Ph. 966

Playtogs and Keds for Vacation Days
O. & B. DRY GOODS
45 Main Street, Norwalk, Conn.

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535 1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FUEL OILS
BURNERS BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

TROPI-TEX
A regular business suit that weighs only 43 ounces $27.50
FRANK MARTIN & SONS Inc.

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

Introducing . . .
"THE YANKEE GOLFER"
A chambray golf dress with special features for action, style and laundering $6.98
(Exclusive with us)
M. MOLTASCH & SON

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD
(Continued)

GATEWAY INDIVIDUAL
Stamford's Finest
LAUNDRY
STAMFORD 3-3121—ENTERPRISE 5000
Dry Cleaning—Rug Cleaning—Fur Storage

THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 Bank Street, Stamford Phone 3-3171
PLAY the American Way
in our made-for-action playclothes for Women, Men and Children

Bible and Textbook
MARKERS
McCLELLAND'S
226 Atlantic St., Stamford, Conn.

ZANTOW & FERGUSON, Inc.
JEWELERS
DIAMOND EXPERTS
59 Atlantic St., Next door to Palace Theatre

WALLINGFORD

Quality Goods
at
CAHILL'S
DEPARTMENT STORE

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-5597. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BUY TIRES AT SEARS IN JUNE

On Sale Every Week All Month
Big reductions from list price on all sizes and qualities, when you trade your old tires for ALLSTATES.
ALLSTATE Tires are sold with a written guarantee by Sears. No uncertain terms, no questions, no arguments!
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
65 Grand Street Phone 3-0128

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, INC.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
Our line of new
Summer Wash Goods
is complete
Use Simplicity Patterns including Simplicity Printed Patterns
They make accurate dressmaking easier
15c and 25c

THE MILLER & PECK CO.
See our collection of
Sea-Worthy Bathing Suits
on our second floor.
Of wool, rayon, shark skin. Dozens of models. $1.98 to $5.98

A New Selection of
SUMMER WHITE HATS
in straws and felt $2.98 and up
A complete selection of Turbans, $1 to $2.98
Sugenheimers
64 BANK STREET

June — Musler Liebeskind's Anniversary Month of Sales
Since 1897
MUSLER LIEBESKIND
33 East Main Street Waterbury

WEDDING and GRADUATION GIFTS
Pictures, Mirrors, Lamps
Kodaks and Supplies
CURTIS ART CO.
65 WEST MAIN AT LEAVENWORTH ST.

Maryland

BALTIMORE

Victor Musical Masterpieces
Recordings of the world's best music by its greatest interpreters. Symphonies, Chamber Music, Operas, Songs. We carry a complete stock and you are welcome at any time for trial hearings. Monthly bulletins sent free on request.
G. FRED KRANZ
MUSIC COMPANY
327 North Charles Street Lexington 3732

New York

ALBANY

Pewter Pitcher Coffee Shop
215 Lark St.
LUNCHEON 35c up
DINNER 50c up
• Closed Sundays and Holidays •

WHITNEY'S
SUMMERLAND — Where all your summer furniture and furnishing needs are shown with glamour and priced moderately. NOW OPEN.
FOURTH FLOOR

Buy
FURNITURE and RUGS
from *"The House of Quality"*
EASY BUDGET PAYMENTS
JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
175 Central Avenue Albany, N. Y.
PHONE 4-2104

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

ALBANY
(Continued)

For Information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 3-6188 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

John G. Myers
Precious Play Hours
Demand Proper
Play Clothes
Visit
Myers Sportswear Shops

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

Specialized Shops
for
Men, Women, Boys
STEEFEL BROS.
82 STATE ST.

Pick Out Your
PICNIC GRILL
From Our Large Selection
$1.00—$3.00
BLACKBURN, INC.
FOOT OF COLONIE STREET

AUBURN

FRED R. DRAKE INC.
DISTRIBUTORS
GAS SUNOCO OILS
AUBURN NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064, 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MASTER MARKETS, INC.
40 Main Street

June isn't wholly "moonlight and roses." People still like to eat!
Plain and Fancy Groceries
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Meats—Fish—Poultry
Parking 4-3228

For Vacation Wear
For travel and resort wear or for just staying home these new, smart sport costumes will improve the enjoyment of recreation hours. See them
at McLEAN'S

CLOVERDALE PRODUCTS
• Grade A Milk
• Grade A Guernsey Milk
• Butter—Cottage Cheese—Eggs
• Cloverdale Ice Cream
Phone Bing. 2-5361 End. 1002
Cloverdale Farms Co., Inc.
We Deliver throughout the Triple Cities

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
Cement, Lime, Plaster, Sewer Pipe, Flue Lining, Brick, Steel Products
SPRING COAL PRICES
Convenient Paying Plan
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349

White for Summer
COOL—COMFORTABLE—SMART
A selection of over fifty styles for women priced at
$5.00—$7.50 for Sport Styles
$6.75—$13.75 for Dress Styles
Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 COURT STREET

Look!
Twenty-five reconditioned Pianos, all in fine condition.
$10.00 each
WEEKS and DICKINSON
39 CHENANGO STREET

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bronxville 3531 9 to 11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage
Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES
1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

Excellent Food
Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon, 35c-50c
Dinner 65c-85c-$1
Sunday Dinner from 12 to 9 P. M.
85c-$1.00
Also 50c Supper
Fujiyama Tea Room
20 STUDIO ARCADE Tel. 4288

McCOMB AND McCOMB
Cleaners-of-Fine-Rugs
A 9x12 Domestic Rug Shampooed for $5.00
SCARSDALE 205. TUCKAHOE 2035.
SCARSDALE, N.Y.

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE
(Continued)

To enhance the quality of your natural beauty
Kurt's
Hairdressing
26 PALMER AVENUE
BRONXVILLE 0360—3623

THE NOSEGAY
Flowers
Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 0310

LET
IMPERIAL RUG CO.
Shampoo your GOOD Rugs and Upholstery
We know how to preserve color and texture.
We also store, repair and sell Rugs
1179 Yonkers Ave., Yonkers, Tel. Bev. 8661

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
82½ Pondfield Road Tel. 0153—0154

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Grant 7431, 10 a. m.-2 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HENS & KELLY CO.
BUFFALO, N. Y.
Cloth Sandals
in Gay Colors
for
Summer Comfort
Pair $1.00

Phone GArfield 0078
BUFFALO'S! LARGEST! QUALITY!
DRY CLEANERS
At Popular Prices!
BRACE-McGUIRE CLEANERS
40 High Street 152 Elmwood Avenue

PERMANENT WAVES
Machine and Machineless from $3.50 to $10
The Dawn BEAUTY SHOPPE
Mabel Rath Wedekindt
1165 Delaware Avenue LINcoln 5410

Unterecker's
INCORPORATED
HOME MADE CANDIES
6 Stores, Phones Free Delivery
Office, 247 Allen St. Buffalo, Kenmore
Li. 7676 and Snyder
Made in Buffalo by Buffalo People

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

AAA COAL & COKE CO.
Spring Prices
Ask about our Summer Budget Plan
Every Ton Guaranteed
Fireplace and Furnace Wood
Phone HU. 1580
FAMOUS READING ANTHRACITE

WHEN YOU
"Say it with Flowers"
Say it with Ours
Palmer's
LAF. 7896
260 Delaware Ave. 304 Main St.

BUFFALO—Hamburg

QUINBY DAIRY
Try Our
GUERNSEY — JERSEY
MILK and CREAM
Butter — Buttermilk
Creamed Cottage Cheese
Serving Buffalo and Kenmore
Phone Triangle 2310 for Service

ELMIRA

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A Proven Paint for millions of homes
STYLE-PERFECT WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
151 N. Main Street Dial 2-1489

Tinker's
SERVICE STATION
FRIENDLY SERVICE
Tires Mobilgas Battery Service
361 WALNUT STREET

Pasteurized Milk
(in the cream-top bottle)
Butter, Ice Cream, Buttermilk
DIAL 9171
EL-CORDAIRIES, Inc.

Quality Jewelers
GIFTS
GRADUATION WEDDINGS
DEISTER & BUTLER, Inc.
119 N. MAIN STREET

NEW YORK

ELMIRA
(Continued)

You'll Be Wearing
COTTONS
All Summer!
Anytime . . Anywhere!
$2.98
Take the "temper" out of temperature. Wear cool, cool Cottons. Tailored and shirtwaist styles. . . . All colors.
Sizes 12 to 20

Sheehan, Dean & Co., Inc.
ELMIRA, N. Y.

GLOVERSVILLE

TREHER & JUNG
Plumbing Heating
Oil Burners
15 Bleecker Street Phone 2130

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
WILLIAMS BROS.
180 NO. MAIN

GRADUATION GIFTS
that are a compliment to your good taste.
Inexpensively priced.
ARGERSINGER'S

For the Summer Days
Try Our Homemade
Ice Cream and Fruit Sherbet
50c a quart
Boston Candy Store
29 N. MAIN STREET

There's no work, no worry, no hidden costs
THE LAUNDRY WAY
Robison & Smith, Inc.
Launderers and Cleaners

ITHACA

Vacation Suggestions
Have your watch and jewelry repaired. Match your costume with colorful jewelry. Get a new bill book to hold your money. Take gifts to your friends.
R. A. HEGGIE & BRO. CO.
JEWELERS

PACKARD
SALES and SERVICE
Storage—Washing—Lubrication
"MEL" COMFORT
Seneca Street Garage
309 E. SENECA TEL. 2505

The New 1940
FRIGIDAIRE
at
ROTHSCHILD'S

KNOX
Sparkling
GELATINE
ATWATER'S
111 E. State Street Phone 2161

KENMORE

Moeloth & Hofert
Jewelers
DIAMONDS—SILVERWARE
Expert Watch Repairing
2892 Delaware Ave. De. 5694

VASSAR BEAUTY SHOP
Experts in
All Branches of
BEAUTY CULTURE
DE 1033
1362 Kenmore Avenue
Next to
Kenmore Floral Co.

LARCHMONT

RUGS—Oriental and Domestic
Washed—Cleaned—Repaired
BROADLOOM CARPETS
V. H. KOROGLIAN
Since 1930
138 Post Road Tel. Larch. 429

The Children's Shop
Smart Clothes for Tot and Teen
Nursery Furnishings, Gifts
Larchmont 376 1963 Palmer Avenue

Long Island

BALDWIN

Service Quality Cleanliness
OUR
DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

THE BALDWIN BAKERY
Delicious
Pies — Cakes — Pastry
82 Merrick Road Baldwin, L. I.

NEW YORK

Long Island

BALDWIN
(Continued)

J. Schiffmacher
SMITH ST. SERVICE STATION
TYDOL
Smith St. and Grand Ave., Tel. 6473
Just North of R. R. at the Right
Complete Repair Service

FAR ROCKAWAY

9 lbs. $1
PILGRIM
The Nation's Model Laundry
Serves Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
Brooklyn, call SOuth 8-4587
W. Hempstead, call Garden City 8881

DAVID'S SHOES
This Season's Models
Novelties and Cancellations
Prices: $3.95 to $5.95
1009 CENTRAL AVENUE
(Opposite Columbia Theatre)

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

9 lbs. $1
PILGRIM
The Nation's Model Laundry
Serves: Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
Brooklyn, call SOuth 8-4587
W. Hempstead, call Garden City 8881

Lee Brous
Featuring a Smart Collection of Slack Suits and Play Suits
Phone Ced 3314 497 Central Avenue

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone FLushing 9-8626 daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Boys' and Students' Graduation Clothing
Camp Equipment
MILLER & MACK
36-33 Main Street Open Evenings
FREE PARKING

CLARA P. ANDREWS
Hairdresser

New Trend Adapted to Individual Needs
MODERATE PRICES
FLUSHING 9-2813
134-22 Northern Blvd.

FLUSHING—Whitestone

CAMPO
Quality Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
14-23 150TH STREET
We Deliver Phones Fl. 9-6977 Fl. 9-6957

O. H. TROTMAN
Pittsburgh Paints
Hardware
and Garden Supplies
150-34 14th Avenue Tel. FL. 9-7609

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bo 8-7863 10 to 12 daily, except Saturdays and Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEAN and STORE
Your winter garments, blankets, fur coats, rugs, etc., at
MAJESTIC-ORION
Cleaner, Dyer, Tailor. All work done on premises. Same Day Service.
Forest Hills 7228 Austin Street Bou. 8-1516
Rego Park 9534 Queens Blvd. Newtown 9-7350

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service—New and Used Carpets For Sale
HOPKINS-JONES
Corporation
109-30 159th Street REpublic 9-5360

Shelbourne Garage
Storage - Greasing - Washing
Simonizing
Expert Repair Man Estimates Given
Esso
107-18 70th RD. BOulevard 8-1219—1219

FOREST HILLS
Kew Gardens

Tel. Cleveland 3-4038
Open Nights Tues. and Fri., 8 P. M.
olga held
hair dresser
81-37 Lefferts Boulevard
Kew Gardens, L. I.

What's A Vacation Without Books?
LATEST BOOKS
for RENT — for SALE
KEW BOOK SHOP
81-11 Lefferts Blvd.
For Outdoors. Deck Chairs, Thermos Bottles, etc.
For the Home: Gifts, Commodities, etc.
GARDENS, HARDWARE and PAINTS
S. I. LEVINE
81-46 Lefferts Blvd. Vir. 7-8258

FREEPORT

GENERAL ELECTRIC APPLIANCES
Refrigerators, Vacuum Cleaners
Washing Machines, Radios
D. A. McDOUGALD
REX COLE DEALER
5 East Merrick Road Free. 5383

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

NEW YORK

Long Island

FREEPORT
(Continued)

'blue coal'
Speedy Delivery Service
25 HENRY STREET
FREEPORT 2220
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

DANZIGER
70 SO. MAIN STREET, FREEPORT
VACATION LUGGAGE
Jantzen Swim Suits
Sporting Goods

PEARL'S
Smart Selection of
White Hats, $1 up
Large and small hats and Everything in Between
84 SO. MAIN STREET, FREEPORT, N. Y.

GUSTAVE
HAIR DRESSING
Custom Permanent Waves
All work done by experts only
31 W. Merrick Road Ph. Free. 5875

Carol Green's
Headquarters for
Beautiful Beach and Vacation Wear
Bathing Suits—Slacks—Shorts
Culottes and Complete Play Clothes
We Feature a Special Selection of Regular and Extra Sizes
60 SO. MAIN ST. TEL. FREE. 6143

GREAT NECK

Dutchland Farms
Famous Foods
Delicious Ice Cream
123 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
GREAT NECK 2229
Let's Go to Dutchland!

VANITY FAIR LAUNDRY INC.
A. H. SMITH, *Pres.*
GREAT NECK 1600
"Ask Your Neighbor"

WILLARD'S
Kitchen and Dining Room Accessories
Specializing in gifts at popular prices
113 Middle Neck Road, opposite Playhouse
Phone Great Neck 2204

HANOPHY'S
GREAT NECK MARKET
Meats of Quality
48 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
Phones 2860 Great Neck 2861 Delivery Service

THE COTTAGE LINEN SHOP
Martex Towels — Luncheon Sets
Handkerchiefs by Bloch Frères
123 MIDDLE NECK ROAD

Ros. Clark's Service Station
Goodrich Tire
SOCONY
EXIDE BATTERIES
Middle Neck Road and Brewer Avenue
PHONE GREAT NECK 1332

Windsor Men's Shop
McGregor Sports Wear
Palm Beach Suits
Accessories for the Summer Season
105 Middle Neck Road G. N. 422
Opposite Playhouse

Swank Hairdresser
The Frances Fox Method
Permanent Waving *Styling*
72 Middle Neck Road Great Neck 558

Homes Built to Order
JOSEPH G. BROWNLIE
Builder
Phone Great Neck 4284
Visit Demonstration Home—
15 Whistler Road, Munsey Park

Bayside—Bayside 9-1100
Flushing—Flushing 9-3336
QUEENSBOROUGH LUMBER CO., INC.
Building Supplies
Four Locations
There is one convenient to you
Whitestone—Flushing 9-1646
Great Neck—Imperial 307

R. A. Pyle Letter Shop
Printing—Engraving—Stationery
Multigraphing—Mimeographing
June Special—Wedding Invitations
9 Station Plaza, Great Neck 2920
Port Washington 506

RHODA SPORTSWEAR
Bathing Suits Slacks
Beach Apparel Playsuits
44 Middle Neck Road G. N. 2693

SPOTLESS CLEANERS
JUNE SPECIAL
Moth Proofing Free of Charge with Dry Cleaning
With last one year
7 Station Plaza Great Neck 2153

IDEAL MEN'S SHOP
Jantzen Swim Trunks
Manhattan Shirts
Interwoven Socks
28 Middle Neck Road Great Neck 2009

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

GREAT NECK
(Continued)

Fleur de Lis Flower Shop
EMILE FARDEL
Artistic Wedding Arrangements
Graduation Bouquets
Flowers for Every Occasion
80 Middle Neck Road Phone 632

Nassau Utilities Fuel Corporation
FUEL OIL
East Shore Road, Great Neck
Phone Great Neck 2300—Fieldstone 3-3444
Roslyn 600

Nancy Van Sant
Active and Spectator
SPORTS CLOTHES
Featuring McMullen Classics
Great Neck 4620 32 Station Plaza

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CAMP OUTFITS
at Reasonable Prices
SCHEFF'S SPORT STORE
76 Main Street (next to State Theatre)
Open Evenings

BETTER SAFETY-TESTED USED CARS
New Low Prices—Terms to Suit
MACK MARKOWITZ, Inc.
"Your OLDSMOBILE Dealer"
Main and Bedell Streets

Phone HEMPSTEAD 11 or 468
Theo. Hengstenberg & Sons
FLORISTS
Graham Avenue, West of Franklin
Hempstead, N. Y.

COSLOW'S
YOUTH CENTER
Atlantic Ave. LYNBROOK **2** Fulton Ave. HEMPSTEAD
STORES
OPEN EVENINGS

WALTER'S LAUNDRY
Phones
Hempstead 3831
Freeport 3831
Hollis 5-6201

The GLOVE SHOPS
"The Store with the Marble Front"
Featuring Our Own Make
KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
19 Main Street Hempstead, N. Y.

BROWER LUMBER CORP.
Succeeding
Nassau Lumber Co., Inc.
Lumber—Mason Materials
Mill Work—Trim—Mouldings
66 Kellum Place Hempstead 370

BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
272 Front Street

Lustigs
Smart Dresses and Coats
at Popular Prices
37 Main Street
Hempstead 255 Super Quality

HEMPSTEAD FOOD CENTER
16 MAIN STREET
Meats—Poultry—Sea Food
Groceries—Fruit—Vegetables
GAME IN SEASON

HEMPSTEAD—Mineola

'blue coal'
Speedy Delivery Service
E. 2ND ST., OFF ROSLYN ROAD
Garden City 8911 Hempstead 635
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Havemeyer 9-6327 9 to 12 Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUEEN'S
Retail Furrier
FUR STORAGE
Repaired Restyled
11 Years in Jackson Heights
37-41 82nd Street NE. 9-5525

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING — SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81st Street HAV. 9-5000

Mae McGann's
BEAUTY STUDIO
UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT
Consult Us for Your New
PERMANENT WAVE
HA. 4-7467 40-14 83RD ST.

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS
(Continued)

Day Telephone HAvemeyer 4-3700
Established 1895
LENIHAN
Incorporated
Storage—Moving—Packing—Rug Cleaning
90-10 Roosevelt Avenue
Nights and Holidays—INdependence 3-4358

Cyril W. Anderson
37-43 82nd Street, Jackson Heights
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES
Ready-to Wear CLOTHES $35

To express love or friendship, sympathy or congratulations—
FLOWERS
Keffas Bros. Flowers
40-15 82ND STREET Hav. 4-0422
NEWTOWN 9-6731—6732—6733

Baldwin's Food Market
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats, Poultry and Sea Food
High Grade Groceries
Selected Fruits and Vegetables
Honor Brand Frosted Foods
84-03 Northern Blvd. Jackson Heights

Exchange Barber Shop
AND BEAUTY PARLOR
(Formerly Golden Pheasant Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor)
Cleanliness—
Service—Satisfaction
81-01 37TH AVENUE Hav. 9-8968

LOW'S
Haberdasher and Hatter
Featuring Manhattan Shirts, Knox
Hats, Interwoven Hosiery
8205 ROOSEVELT AVE.

Nellie Speer's Kitchen
Pies and Cakes
YOU *will love to eat*
3709-83rd St., Jackson Heights, N. Y.
Tel. HAvemeyer 9-0150

GEORGE ARTHUR CO.
Cleaners, Dyers, Tailors
FURS STORED
Households Cleaned
All cleaning done on premises
83-23 37th Avenue HAV. 4-5503

JAMAICA

Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling
John Ivan
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica
See Us for
FUR STORAGE
Tel. Jamaica 6 8520 Eve. Appointments

ROSE RAY
Beauty Shoppe
Formerly of Hollywood
Beauty Culture Complete
88-17 Merrick Road (166th Street)

LYNBROOK

Phone Lynbrook 4569
Buy with Confidence
H. H. KOCH
Jeweler
373 Sunrise Highway Lynbrook, N. Y.

Theatre Beauty Shoppe
Artistic Beauty Culture in all its Branches
341 Merrick Rd.
Lynbrook 2245

Lynbrook's House of Flowers
Flowers for Every Occasion
Artistically Arranged
Weddings—Graduation
3 Union Ave Tel. Lyn. 2484
MAUDE CHARLES, Prop.

Distributors for Goodyear TIRES TUBES *and* BATTERIES
Weiler's Shell Service
Sunrise Highway
Opp. Peoples Bank Lyn. 7851

JOHN WATTS
Prime Meats and Provisions
87 Atlantic Avenue Telephone 8422

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Washable Wallpaper
Lucas Paints—Barreled Sunlight
Cabot's Products
88 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook, N. Y.
Phone Lyn 3155

MUELLER'S
Caramels
A Really Fine Candy
82 Atlantic Avenue Lynbrook, L. I.

MANHASSET

MANHASSET DELICATESSEN
German Home Cooking, Tasty
Sandwiches, Cold Cuts,
Delicious Salads
435 Plandome Rd., Ph. Manhasset 2188

MANHASSET FLORIST
Flowers for all occasions by Wire
Irene Kaufman 456 Plandome R.
Tel. Manhasset 760

NEW YORK

Long Island

MANHASSET
(Continued)

Fine Foods
Phone Manhasset 1000
Nagele's

EXCHANGE BOOK & GIFT SHOP
RENTAL LIBRARY
Hours 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Wed. and Sat. 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
382 Plandome Road Manhasset 1498

MANHASSET TEA ROOM
Karl Lehmann, Prop.
Delicious Home Cooked Foods
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
Chiffon Pie—Our Specialty
431 Plandome Rd., opp. Thea. Manhasset 2579

ROSE RADIO ELECTRIC
369 PLANDOME ROAD
4 - Sales • And • Service - 4
Telephone Manhasset

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

PORT WASHINGTON

FRED DUELL
PRIME MEAT and Poultry
Pratt's Frozen Foods
Merkel's Pure Products
74 Main St. Phone P. W. 2450

QUEENS VILLAGE

CHEVROLET
NEW CARS SUPER SERVICE
GUARANTEED O. K. USED CARS
VILLAGE CHEVROLET, Inc.
R. G. SEIBERT, Pres.
Jamaica Ave. and 222 St. Phone Ho. 5-5161

BEACH WEAR — PLAY CLOTHES
FAYS
Scientific Corseting
21613 Jamaica Avenue

QUEENS VILLAGE
Bellaire

NEERGAARD MOTORS
SALES Ford SERVICE
RENEWED GUARANTEED Used Cars
Hempstead and 90th Ave. Hempstead Ave. and Springfield Blvd.
Hollis 5-0020 Hollis 5-3200

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Richmond Hill 2-5153 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If Your Hair Isn't Becoming to You
You Should Be Coming to
CASPER & JACK'S
BEAUTY SALON
3 Items $1.00
Permanents $3.50 up
106-15 Jamaica Avenue
Virginia 7-9635

GASAU & KAMP, Inc.
CATERERS
Weddings Dinners BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS Receptions Banquets
113-05 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-2530

Walk-Over 1940 Cabana
Kall-sten-iks Shoes for Children
X-Ray Fitting
TOLLEY'S
115-15 Jamaica Ave.

YOUR RUGS
Thoroughly Washed, Repaired and Stored
by Armenian Experts
L. SERAYDARIAN
112-04 Jamaica Avenue Cleve. 3-8756

GIFTS GALORE AT RUMMEL'S
Graduation Gifts
E. D. RUMMEL
Jeweler and Optician
116-19 Jamaica Ave.

If in need of an
OIL BURNER
See
JOHN J. JOHNSTON
Inc.
111-08 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-0200

Lovely Flowers
For All Occasions
A. Dahmen
115-14 Jamaica Ave. Vir. 7-9497

PRINTING
Rodger-Palliser Press
INCORPORATED
8630 102nd Street
Programs—Publications
Tel Virginia 9-3485

Established 20 Years Richmond Hill 2-5274
TRIANGLE MEN'S SHOP
JOHN M. WILSON, Prop.
Arrow Shirts, Interwoven Hose
—Mallory Hats—
And Other Nationally Known Brands
JAMAICA and MYRTLE AVENUES

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL
(Continued)

Phone Richmond Hill 2-0338
Bangert's
Say it with Flowers
Bonded Member F. T. D.
86-06 117th Street

FRANK GUTJAHR, INC.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

ROOM for every bone
PLAY for every muscle
Pro-tek-tiv Shoes
JACK & JILL KIDDIE SHOPS
9019 Jamaica Ave. 115-11 Jamaica Ave.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762 8 a. m.-1 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane New York
Tel BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

MAMARONECK

Fuel Oils, Building Materials
Stone, Gravel, Cement
Electric Refrigerators
Washing Machines
R. G. BREWER, Inc.
HARDWARE
161 East Boston Post Road

Ditman's
SMART CORSETRY
BEACH WEAR
LINGERIE—HOSIERY—GLOVES—BAGS
232 Mamaroneck Avenue

CAPPUS PHARMACY
Toiletries — Cosmetics
Louis Sherry
ICE CREAM
110 Mamaroneck Avenue

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers. Telephone: Hillcrest 2877-J 9-11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP AT
Treasure Aisle
for your Gifts and Furniture
59 South Fourth Ave.
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Phone Fairbanks 4-4724

YOU CAN OWN A
CORONA TYPEWRITER
For as Little as
$1.00 per Week
On our deferred payment plan
FRED C. ROSCHER
STATIONER 19 FOURTH AVENUE
Typewriter Ribbons and Carbon Paper for All Machines

NEWBURGH

Highland Quassaick
National Bank
and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 5655 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Sunday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
36 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

Eckhardt-Berman Corp.
Furniture of Quality
3035-37 Third Avenue
Corner of 156th St.
Open Evenings
Phone Melrose 5-6640—5-6641

Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Shore Road 5-1818 9-11 a. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Flowers for every occasion
ROSEDALE FLORIST
Ocean and Church Avenues

COAT STORAGE
Any Garment Stored for only $1.00
($50.00 Insurance — 2% for higher amounts)
Complete Cleaning and Tailoring Facilities
Unit System Laundry Corp.
866 De Kalb Avenue NEvins 8-6400

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn
(Continued)

BUNNY SHERMAN
Millinery
7712 Fifth Avenue

NOW IS THE TIME for Spring change over.
ESSO SIGN
CATON SERVICENTER
WInsor 8-9118
CONEY ISLAND AND CATON AVES.

Manhattan

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Lackawanna 4-5600. Hours: 9 a. m to 4:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TRUSERVICE PAINTERS & DECORATORS, INC.
PAINTING . . . DECORATING
FLOOR SCRAPING
Interior and Exterior
also
PAINT SUPPLIES
1175 E. Tremont Ave., Bronx, N. Y. C.
UNderhill 3-5804
RE. 2-5498 Estab. 1837

Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estates Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers.

Watch our Week-End Specials for Money Saving Values
HUDSON VIEW MARKET
Braunschweiger Brothers
High-Grade Meats, Poultry, Sea Food and Pratt's Frozen Fruits and Vegetables.
810 West 187th Street
Near Ft. Washington Ave., New York City
Wadsworth 3-1861—1850
Orders Called For and Delivered

Choice Meats, Poultry, Sea Food
CIRCLE MARKET
145 Columbus Ave., New York City
ENdicott 2-3791-2
84A Montague St., Brooklyn
MAin 4-0903-4
Telephone Orders Promptly Filled

Staten Island

GREAT KILLS

GRADUATION GIFTS
of distinction
Great Kills Jewelers
Expert Watch Repairing
Makers of Fine Jewelry
3985 Amboy Road Phone Hon 6-0551

HUGUENOT PARK

HOWARD R. WOOD
"Eggs that are Fresh"
Reasonably Priced
Delivered anywhere on S. I.
458 Huguenot Avenue Hon. 6-1651

NIAGARA FALLS

Figler's
DRY CLEANING
We carry insurance for your protection against Fire and Theft
We Satisfy Particular People
PHONE 6272 527 ERIE AVE.

PELHAM

Tel. PELHAM 2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B. P. S. PAINT, General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks. Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum. Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters.

BURGH & McHUGH
Plumbing and Heating
Sheet Metal Work — Roofing
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673 Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

YORK
THE FLORIST
The "Pelham Flower Shop"
Garden Supplies
Seeds—Plants—Cut Flowers
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere
PELHAM 3389 211 WOLFS LANE

Pelham Coal & Oil Co.
FUEL OILS — BLUE COAL
Repair service on all makes of oil burners. Vacuum cleaning of furnace and chimneys.
SERVICE MAINTAINED 24 HOURS A DAY
Phones—Pelham 0500—New Rochelle 8850
Beverly 8860—Fairbanks 4-2420

Delicious Meals Served
LUELLA J. BERESFORD
Sunday Night Suppers 50c
A catering department is also operated which features complete service for all Social Occasions.
207 WOLFS LANE PELHAM, N. Y.
TEL. PELHAM 1782

Esso
LARRY QUIGLEY
ESSO SERVICE STATION
WASHING—LUBRICATION
BATTERY—TIRE SERVICE
Cars Called For and Delivered
Fifth Avenue and Fourth Street
Telephone Pelham 0304

PORT CHESTER

For Hot Weather
We have cool, washable dresses and underwear especially designed for the season.
All dark hats reduced
LILLIAN SHOP
227 Westchester Avenue

WALTER'S
Featuring White Sport Oxfords
for the entire family
10 SOUTH MAIN STREET
Formerly with Aschmann's for 16 years

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE

IT'S MEN'S ECONOMY WEEK AT LUCKEY'S
All of the things that men need and want, priced at less than they expected to pay.
LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.

SUMMER FROCKS
Restored to A Delicate Freshness
by
SWISS CLEANERS & DYERS
342 MAIN STREET Phone 644

AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
at New Low Rates
Convenient Payments Arranged
ROSENBERG & KAHN
"Service That Excels"
2 Cannon Street Phone 998

It's a Wallace Year
The Wallace Company

Visit FLEMING'S for Your Vacation Clothes
SPORT COATS—WASH SLACKS
POLO SHIRTS—SPORT SWEATERS
Summer Wear for Men and Young Men
CORNER CANNON AND LIBERTY STS.

B and M Food Market
469 MAIN STREET PHONE 6160
Groceries, Meats, Fruits, Delicatessen
Distributor of
S and W FINE FOODS

SIRING BROTHERS
227 Main Street Phone 1856
Successors to Alling Rubber Co.
Sporting Goods—Toys—Keds
—Moccasins—Rubber Goods
Quality Merchandise at no extra cost.

VAN DYK
H. Witzork—C. Hoag, Owners
Food Specialist in
Fine Poultry, Smoked Meats
Groceries and Dairy Products
366 Main Street Phone 3528-W

ROCHESTER

For Information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Main 2659 12 to 5 p. m. and 7 to 9 p. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
60 N. Main St., Pittsford, N. Y.
Our Mellow Homogenized Milk with its curd softness and even distribution of cream is widely used by people who prefer milk in its natural sweet flavored state
Pittsford 56 Phones Monroe 6616

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y
Geo. Dietrich, Pres.
J. E. Hasselwander, Treas.
Geo. Dietrich Co., Inc.
Insurance
of Every Description
Lincoln Alliance Bank Building
Stone 78-7380

Bartholomay
PASTEURIZED
MILK—CREAM
Phone—MAIN 6520

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine
SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home
DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-452

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

Visit Us at Our New Address
ELDER'S MARKET
We Appreciate Your Patronage Slips
Meats Groceries Fruits Vegetables
PHONE MONROE 1050
644 MONROE AVENUE

COAL
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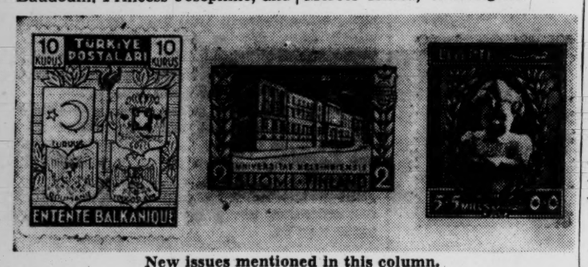
Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

Princess Ferial, baby daughter of King Farouk and Queen Farida of Egypt, is pictured on a new stamp from that country. The new stamp is in red-brown color and the value 5 milliemes plus 5 milliemes, the surtax to be used for the benfit of children. This stamp marks the first semi-postal to be issued by Egypt.

The children of other royal families have appeared on postage stamps, among which are Prince Baudouin, Princess Josephine, and Prince Albert of the Belgians; Prince Jean, Prince Charles, Princess Elizabeth, Princess Marie Adelaide, Princess Marie Gabrille, and Princess Alix of Luxemburg; Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret Rose of Great Britain; Prince Michael of Rumania; and Princess Marie Cristina and Princess Beatrice of Spain.



New issues mentioned in this column.

Stamps From Other Countries

Bulgaria — Two stamps have been issued in commemoration of the centenary of the first postage stamp. The values and colors are the 10-levas, green, and the 20-levas, blue. The design shows the first postal issue of Bulgaria, the 5-levas value issued in 1879.

Dominican Republic — Three stamps were issued to commemorate the Second Inter-American Caribbean Union. These were released the early part of June and the values were 5c, 7c, and 1P.

Finland—The 2m. Helsinki University stamp already announced has been received and is illustrated in this column. It is attractively engraved and shows a view of the university.

Iceland—The four 1939 World's Fair stamps have been overprinted 1940 to denote Iceland's participation in this year's World's Fair.

Japan—Two new stamps will be released this late fall or early winter in honor of the 2,600th anniversary of the founding of the Japanese Empire.

Lithuania—Three stamps and a souvenir sheet have been issued in honor of the rehabilitation of Vilnius. The 15c. shows a view of Vilnius, the 30c. shows a medallion portrait of Gediminas, and the 60c. shows a sailboat on the river and in the background the ruins of an old fortress. The souvenir sheet contains the three stamps in imperforate form.

Peru—A new 15c. postage stamp in blue pictures a monument erected to Simon Bolivar at Lima.

Philippine Islands—On the occasion of the fifteenth anniversary of the Philatelic Association of the Philippines a special souvenir sheet of three stamps is to be placed on sale. The values are the 2c., 6c. and 12c.

Spanish Morocco—A colorful set of sixteen pictorial postage stamps and one special delivery stamp has been released. These stamps honor the Moorish Legions which fought with Franco in the civil war in Spain. The 1-centimo, light and dark brown, pictures a letter carrier at the door of a dwelling; the 2c. olive, natives at a mail box; 5c., blue, a snow scene; 10c., wine, a tower scene; 15c., light green, beach scene at Xauen; 20c., violet, the palace gate; 25c., olive-brown, S. A. I. el Talifa on horseback; 30c., green, public square at Larache; 40c., dark green, a view of Tetuan; 45c., orange, main gate of Xauen; 50c., bistre, a Moorish castle; 70c., blue, the post office; 1-peseta, blue and brown, a detachment of soldiers; 2.50p., violet and brown, flag bearers; 5p., violet and brown, military parade; 10p., green and brown, troops returning to homeland. The 25c. special delivery stamp pictures a postman on horseback.

Syria—A new 1pi. stamp in greenish-blue picturing the Hotel de Bloudan has been released.

Turkey—Two stamps have been issued in honor of the Balkan Entente. The values are the 8-kurus, light blue, and the 10-kurus, dark blue. The design pictures the shields of the Entente members; Turkey, Rumania, Greece and Yugoslavia, backed by sprays of laurel and in the center is the glowing torch. It is expected that the three other members of the Entente will soon issue similar stamps.

Liberia—The limit for first day covers for the Liberia commemoratives of the 100th Anniversary of the founding of the Commonwealth of Liberia announced June 6th has been extended from June 15 to June 24, 1940. Covers for this issue reaching the Liberian Philatelic Agency, 227 Broadway, New York, N. Y., up to this date will therefore be serviced. The announced day of issue of these commemoratives at Monrovia, namely, July 29th, remains unchanged. These stamps are in the denominations of 3c., 5c. and 10c. and a service charge of 5c. for transmission of covers is made. No collector's orders for individual stamps will be filled at the agency.

Mercer Island Cachet

On July 2, 1940, the famous, mile-long, floating concrete pontoon bridge across Lake Washington will be officially dedicated and opened to the public. The Mercer Island post office will affix a special cachet to all mail emanating from there on that date. Those of our readers who desire this cachet may obtain same without cost by simply forwarding self-addressed envelopes with appropriate return postage affixed to J. H. Bolton, Box 15, Mercer Island, Washington.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Magnetism Can Make Steel Bar Float in the Air?

That a certain mineral ore known as lodestone has the power to attract iron was known 25 centuries or more ago. Plato in one of his "Dialogues" has Socrates tell of a stone which "not only attracts iron rings, but also imparts to them a similar power of attracting other rings," and a Roman poet of the first century before the Christian Era states that he has seen "those Samothracian iron rings (rings made by the workers in the iron mines on the island of Samothrace) leap up and iron filings in the brazen bowls seethe furiously,

when underneath was set the magnet stone."

Many fantastic fables sprang up about the powers of magnetic ore, including stories of a magnetic dome under which giant statues made of iron hung suspended in mid-air!

While no such magnetic domes exist, it is possible to cause a small section of bar steel to remain suspended in air supported solely by magnetic force. This force, however, is applied from below, rather than from above, as would have been the case in the fabled magnetic dome.

A magnetized bar of steel has two poles—one called the north-seeking or north pole, and the other called the south pole. By holding another magnetized bar near one that is suspended, it can readily be shown that opposite magnetic poles attract and like poles repel. It is also known that the force in each case is proportional to the strength of the respective magnets and the distance between them.

The steel bar that is to be floated in air is first strongly magnetized. Then another bar, also strongly magnetized, is so laid that the north poles of both bars point in the same direction.

In this position the like magnetic poles of the two bars are above one another and the consequent repulsive force tends to push the upper bar into the air. If the strength of the magnetism in the two bars is sufficient to overcome the pull of gravity on the upper bar, the latter will float freely in the air an inch or more above the lower bar. However, vertical U-shaped guides at each end of the floating bar are necessary to keep it from "swapping ends" and thus being attracted instead of repelled by the magnetized bar below.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Great Men From Humble Beginnings

As a rule the foremost in all lands and in all branches have risen from the ranks of the poor and lowly.

Aesop was a slave. Homer was a beggar. Demosthenes was the son of a cutler. Virgil was the son of a baker. Socrates was a statuary. Raphael was the son of a peasant. Luther was the son of a miner. The Scottish poet Ferguson was the son of a humble laborer. Burns was a country ploughman. Ben Johnson was a bricklayer. Blackstone was the son of a draper. Butler was the son of a farmer. Stephenson was a collier. Arkwright was a barber. Faraday was a bookbinder. Sir Humphrey Davy was a druggist. Milton was a schoolmaster, Caxton, Willis, Horace Greeley, Dickens, Douglas, Jerrod, and Benjamin Franklin were all printers. Carlyle was the son of a stone-mason. Disraeli was a lawyer's assistant. Lincoln was a rail splitter and James Garfield was a canal boy.

Such lives remind us that energy, perseverance, integrity, and industry may place one in the foremost ranks of those who are the benefactors of the human race. —Whitsitt.

In Lighter Vein

New Use

"Hope you liked those queer little Chinese back-scratchers I sent you from the World's Fair."

"Is that what they are? Why, I've been making my husband eat his salad with them!"

The Higher Criticism

Two "non-coms" were doing the art gallery. They paused before a masterpiece with the identifying placard, "By Sargent."

The three-striper turned to his double-chevroned buddy and whispered, "Why, it isn't even the work of a first-class private!"

Friends

The pastor had just returned from a visit abroad, and a big crowd had collected to meet him. Beaming with pleasure, the good man got up to speak.

"My dear friends," he started, "I will not call you ladies and gentlemen, because I know you too well."—Grit.

The Worker

"What position did you hold in your last place?" asked the merchant.

"I was a doer, sir."

"A doer! What's that?"

"Well, sir, you see, when my employer wanted anything done he would tell the cashier, the cashier would tell the bookkeeper, the bookkeeper would tell the clerk and the clerk would tell me."

"And what would happen then?"

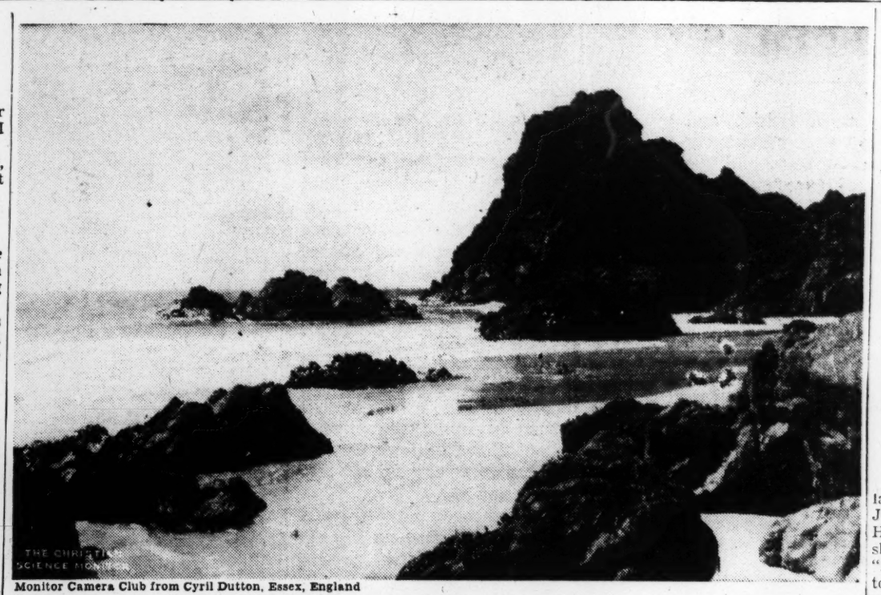
"Well, sir, as I hadn't anyone else to tell it to, I'd do it."—Louis Allis Messenger.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Al-Taschith

This strange term, left untranslated in our Authorized Version, is found in the introductory notes to four of the Psalms (the 57th, 58th, 59th, and 75th) being preceded in each case by the words: "To the chief Musician" (or, as we would say, "To the choirmaster"). In Hebrew, "Al-tas-chith" means literally "Destroy not." What is perhaps the most logical explanation of this cryptic note is that these were the opening words of a vintage song, familiar to the Hebrews, and clearly associated with a certain tune. On this view, the opening line of the song would be that which is quoted in substance in Isa. 65:8: "Destroy it not; for a blessing is in it"; and the inclusion of the words "Destroy not" in the headings of four of the Pslams would constitute a reminder to the choirmaster that they were to be sung to the tune of the song which began in that manner. Even today, we have a well-loved hymn often referred to simply as "Shepherd" from its opening word.



Monitor Camera Club from Cyril Dutton, Essex, England

On the South Coast of Cornwall

Kynance Cove is the name of this beautiful spot on the English coast. The rocks are havens for thousands of cormorants.

Where Would You Find—

1. Elephant Butte Dam?
2. The legendary home of Ulysses?
3. The Volunteer State?
4. A telega?
5. The Flume?
6. The Place Vendôme?
7. Atlantic City?
8. Clinton's Ditch?
9. The Vosges Tunnel?
10. Alberta?

(Answers appear on this page)

Thoughts on Public Opinion

The public is described as the thick-skinned mastodon who ambles along and takes the kicks.—Anon.

The public never knows what it wants until it gets it.—St. John Ervine.

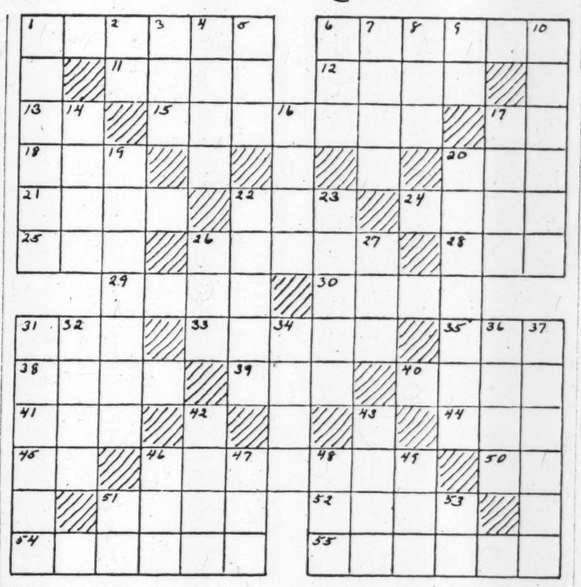
Once the public get the idea you want to improve, educate or uplift them, they will run miles away. —Alfred Wareing.

Daily Quotation

BUILD a little fence of trust around today. Fill the space with loving deeds and therein stay.

—Mary Butts

Daily Crossword Quiz



Across

1—Who was one of two sons of Eli?
6—Where did Kim grow to boyhood?
11—What animal of Mount Erymanthus was captured by Hercules?
12—What is poetic name of Ireland?
13—Who was a brother of Odin?
15—Who is hero of a Smollett novel?
17—If you were in Muncie, Ind., in what direction would you travel to reach Gary (abbr.)?
18—What is an island off coast of South Jutland, Denmark?
20—Gazelle of Tibet is what?
21—What river flows to Rhine at Bingen?
22—In speaking of Biblical Cnidus, what possessive pronoun would you use?
24—What is a South African of Dutch descent?
25—What was first name of author of "Sword Blades and Poppy Seeds"?
26—Who governed Israelites in wilderness?
28—Aged.
29—What is a city of Spain?
30—A natterjack is a boat, coat, or toad —which?
31—How many cases has a diptote?
33—Who is hero of one of Shakespeare's plays?
35—Mischievous child is what?
38—The wise man in parable built his house upon what?
39—What was one of southernmost cities of Judah?
40—Two-toed sloth is what?
41—What is the Bear State (abbr.)?
44—What is a needlefish?
45—Symbol for neon is what?
46—Scene of "Love's Labours Lost" is laid where?
50—Township (abbr.).
51—What is 2nd letter of Greek alphabet?
52—What are snakelike fishes?
54—What was first name of author of "She Stoops to Conquer"?
55—What did Solomon build at Jerusalem?

Down

1—What is a city of Illinois?
2—Symbol for lead is what?
3—What is name of an island in Delaware River?
4—What is a city of Honshu, Japan?
5—Where was Parnell born (abbr.)?
6—What is gold monetary unit of Bulgaria?
7—Who was Greek god of war?
8—In speaking of Biblical Jahaziel, what possessive pronoun would you use?
9—Upon.
10—What was first name of Gibbon, English historian?
14—Susa was capital of what place?
16—What Bible book tells of missionary activity?
17—What is first name of author of "Private Lives"?
19—Who is Jewish money lender in "Merchant of Venice"?
20—What is a city of Idaho?
22—What is a city of Michigan?
23—Who is author of "Wild Animals I Have Known"?
26—Witty saying is what?
27—What was relationship of Jesse to Obed?
31—Who is a servant of Lucentio in "Taming of the Shrew"?
32—Romans rode, sang, or wore a palla —which?
34—What is a prominent constituent of many igenous rocks?
36—What Egyptian goddess personified truth, justice, or law?
37—What was color of royal robes in Bible times?
42—What was first name of author of "Penelope's Progress?"
43—An iroko is a ship, frog, or tree—which?
46—What is the Silver State (abbr.)?
47—What is a department of southeastern France?
48—To soak flax.
49—What tree is planted for shade?
51—What prefix denotes "twice"?
53—Where is Burgos (abbr.)?

(Answer block appears among advertisements)

A Verse for Today . . .

Cry yet saying, Thus saith the LORD *of hosts; My cities through prosperity shall yet be spread abroad; and the* LORD *shall yet comfort Zion, and shall yet choose Jerusalem.*

—Zech. 1:17

Daily Anecdote

The Retort Courteous

At a dinner party in London a lady talked for a long time to the Japanese Ambassador, Baron Hayashi. Then, realizing how long she had been talking, she said, "I'm afraid you must think I like to hear the sound of my own voice."

To which the Baron gallantly replied, "Madame, I knew that you were fond of music."

"Thank You"

(Daily Mail)

London

For 50 hours the crew of the Granton (Scotland) trawler Theresa Boyle shivered in a tiny lifeboat after a Nazi bomber had sunk their ship.

Then the keen eye of an R. A. F. pilot on patrol saw them—exhausted, their boat buffeted by heavy seas.

The plane flew low. There were ten men in the boat. Eight lay on the floor-boards, too weak to row, but just able to wave anxiously to the pilot.

The plane found and guided two minesweepers to the spot. It circled round until the men — the entire crew of the sunken trawler —were taken on board.

Then it flew off. But shortly a signal lamp from one rescue ship recalled the plane.

"Anything wrong?" signalled the pilot.

"No," the reply flickered. "These chaps we picked up just want to say 'Thank you.'"

Brevities

Answers: Proverbs are short sentences drawn from long experience.

Los Angeles Times: The New York World's Fair vetoes a suggestion that it open a screamatorium where folks can yell their heads off, as ladies' day at the ball park takes care of this trade.

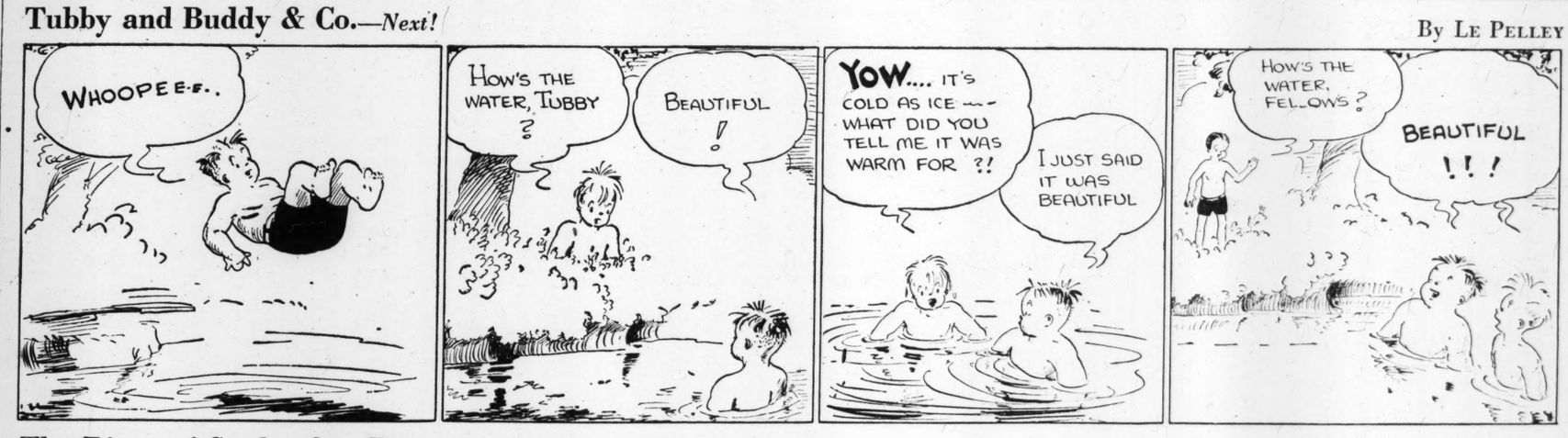
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. It is on the Rio Grande in New Mexico; built for irrigation in 1916, 306 feet high.
2. The island of Ithaca, one of the Ionian Group off the western coast of Greece.
3. Tennessee.
4. A rude four-wheeled wagon, without springs, used in Russia.
5. A deep granite cleft in the side of Mount Liberty in Franconia Notch, New Hampshire.
6. A square in Paris.
7. The most popular seaside resort in the United States is in New Jersey; about 15,000,000 visit it annually.
8. The Erie Canal; so called because of the perseverance of DeWitt Clinton, who was largely responsible for its construction.
9. A seven-mile single track tunnel from France to Alsace; it is of commercial and military importance.
10. A province in western Canada.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Next!*

By Le Pelley


WHOOPEE-E-E..
HOW'S THE WATER, TUBBY ?
BEAUTIFUL !
YOW.... IT'S COLD AS ICE — WHAT DID YOU TELL ME IT WAS WARM FOR ?!
I JUST SAID IT WAS BEAUTIFUL
HOW'S THE WATER, FELLOWS ?
BEAUTIFUL !!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Oh, Well, We Can Count on the Boss*

By Rodgers

One by one the Gloom Chasers came back —
But all their stories were about the same —
"I've sniffed more heels in the last two hours than I usually do in two months-" said ol' Peter but none of them seemed to belong to your master—
"Never mind," I told Wow, "My Boss will be home soon, and I have an idea he'll be able to help you," which cheered him up considerably—

The Adventures of Waddles—*Stop, Look, and Listen*

By The Hagers

"WHY SHOULD THAT QUACKBURG RESIDENT PLAY INDIAN? WONDER WHERE HE WENT."
"HE RAN OFF WHEN THAT BELL RANG, TED. IT SOUNDS QUITE NEAR US— JUST AHEAD.
AROUND THIS BEND WE SHOULD FIND OUT WHAT ALL THE RINGING IS ABOUT."
AROUND THE BEND THE BOAT STOPPED SHORT. THERE IN A CLEARING STOOD A FORT.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

An All-American Doctrine

The Monroe Doctrine has always been regarded as a unilateral declaration. Its enforcement has rested chiefly on the United States, and the United States has assumed full responsibility for its application. This is one of the "harder" facts of American international politics.

In a day when smaller countries of Europe have suffered loss of independence because no such power has been exerted in their behalf as the United States would exert in behalf of its smaller neighbors, even a unilateral Monroe Doctrine may be welcomed by Latin-American Governments. Nevertheless, such a conference of American statesmen as is now urged by the United States would permit steps toward making the present application of this Doctrine multilateral.

This would be in line with efforts of Latin-American statesmen who in the past have worked to establish such a conception. Monroe's own words are interesting as pointing toward this broader concept:

> . . . *With the governments* who have declared their independence, and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States.

This is the Doctrine that Secretary Hull has now invoked as the Axis Powers make their demands on France. Its reaffirmation should prevent the Axis from presenting demands for French territory in the New World. The rallying of Pan-American forces behind the Monroe Doctrine would also serve warning that indirect pressures by Fascism and Naziism in the Americas will meet that unified resistance which the European continent itself was unable to achieve.

Training for Service

Responses to President Roosevelt's suggestion of a training program for youth in connection with national defense are many and varied. Probably judgment should be suspended until the plan takes specific form. But the general subject is one on which Americans should be endeavoring to formulate their best thought.

Mr. Roosevelt says the plan contemplates not alone military training, but also preparation for noncombatant services and industrial occupations necessary to defense, and that it probably would include young women as well as men.

Does this signify "an attempt to regiment the youth of this country into labor battalions," as former Governor Alf M. Landon and John L. Lewis, C. I. O. leader, thought at Philadelphia? Only a few days earlier the liberal magazine, the Nation, through its editor, Miss Freda Kirchwey, indorsed universal military training as being more democratic than a possible army drawn from the ranks of the unemployed and officered by graduates of West Point and the R. O. T. C.

There is great need in the United States for all citizens, men and women, young and old, to acquire a deeper sense of loyalty and obligation to democratic government. Its benefits and advantages were not achieved without sacrifice, and they will not be maintained without sacrifice.

Will youth cast away the blessings of freedom because it does not recognize their value or allow them to be taken away because it does not understand that they must be earned anew by each generation? There is good reason to believe that a system of training by which each young man and woman should give one year of service to the Nation, while at the same time learning a useful discipline or trade, would tend not to weaken democracy but to enshrine it in a sense of individual responsibility.

Why the Price Tag?

A news item records that $37,600,000 worth of surplus war material, munitions, and ordnance has been sold by the United States War Department to a steel company which in turn is delivering it at that price to the British and French Allies.

This is heartening and gratifying in the sense that it indicates that American aid through the furnishing of supplies to the Allies is actually getting under way. The more quickly other such deliveries of guns, airplanes and other equipment can be made, the better.

Yet since Americans clearly believe their own interests and safety to depend on the success of British and French resistance to aggression, why do they haggle over payment and put a price on the assistance they are willing to give? Why charge the soldiers of Britain and France for means of protecting a freedom and decency that is America's as well as theirs?

If the United States by an expenditure even of billions of dollars can help establish a world order based on justice instead of force, and can be spared the sacrifice of its sons, the victory will be cheaply purchased. In a common cause, should not America from now on be glad to give arms to the Allies in addition to those they can purchase?

Text for France

"Rejoice not against me, O mine enemy: when I fall, I shall arise; when I sit in darkness, the Lord shall be a light unto me." *(Micah 7:8.)*

A Republican C. I. O.?

John L. Lewis has always known how to make headlines—usually by blasting somebody. It is refreshing that this time he has done it by coming to the defense of a great American—Herbert Hoover. This newspaper has more than once pointed out that Mr. Hoover was unjustly blamed for the depression and it is particularly glad to hear a plea for fairer appraisal of the former President coming from a labor leader.

It is useful also for workers to realize that union or governmental policies which make the conduct of business uncertain and unprofitable hamper general economic recovery. But to make President Roosevelt wholly responsible for the continuance of unemployment is only to set up another injustice. Monopoly—including high wage demands of unions—and a general unwillingness to cut the losses as in other depressions must bear much of the blame for slower recovery.

Indeed, Mr. Lewis jumps from one extreme to another much too fast to be persuasive. Republicans in their preconvention gathering at Philadelphia are hailing Mr. Lewis's statement as evidence that they will get a large labor vote in the Presidential election. But it was only in the last campaign that Mr. Lewis denounced Governor Landon —one of the most liberal Republicans— as "a pitiful puppet responsible to the Standard Oil Company, the steel industry, the Hearst newspapers, and the bankers of Wall Street."

Indeed many Republicans still picture the C. I. O. as a Communistic tiger. Can Mr. Lewis turn it into a gentle kitten purring behind the Republican elephant? His personal influence has been great, particularly with the United Mine Workers, but several C. I. O. unions have already endorsed Mr. Roosevelt. Many union members are independent voters and what support they give the Republicans will depend on who the candidates are and what kind of platforms they offer. Most of all a sharp change in the managers of the Republican Party will be required before much of the C. I. O. will leap so far as Mr. Lewis.

Senator Gibson

Any member of the United States Senate would agree with the statement that Senator Ernest W. Gibson of Vermont was the sweetest and gentlest member of that not always sweet and gentle body. His was a genuinely lovable character. On any issue, Senator Gibson could be depended upon to take the broad, tolerant, and often unexpected view, without regard for rigid partisan lines. As a member of special Senate committees investigating lobbying activities, Senator Gibson did not permit any partisanship to interfere with a search for the facts, and often his questions were more significant and genuinely liberal than those of Senators Hugo Black and Sherman Minton, on whose committees he sat.

Soft spoken, modest, even somewhat shy, Senator Gibson's eyes held a real twinkle, and there was plenty of dry Vermont humor in his makeup and a most unusual quantity of kindliness. Long service in the House and two terms in the Senate permitted him to show steadily increasing realistic knowledge of basic national problems —a knowledge illuminated by an awareness of unworthy partisan prejudices and cheap political tricks.

Secure and independent as his own rock-ribbed State, Senator Gibson went his way good-naturedly and sturdily pursuing the light of patriotic duty.

To date, most available candidates for the Vice-Presidency have succeeded in keeping hidden in the underbrush.

War and Profits

Evidence has accumulated in recent months that business is anti-war. That is to say, if confronted with a choice of profits arising out of a war or peace economy, it would decisively choose the latter. Lest the traditional critics of business here raise skeptical eyebrows, it should be said at once that such a decision would not be based on moral grounds. No such claim is being made for or by the business man, though his position is as logical as that of others when he claims adherence to ethical conduct. Business deplores war, not only for humane reasons, but also because it does not pay.

"Ah!" says the observant skeptic. "Why then do stocks soar on big orders?" The answer is that profits, while probable and perhaps immediate, are more illusory than real. The speculator sees the temporary gain.

The business man of today has learned that armament production impoverishes a people. With a more or less newly acquired perspective he sees that a nation largely geared to war is to that extent turning its back on the production of true economic wealth. Not only are profits based on war activity destined to be riddled by taxes, but the labor involved, though paid with dollars, is a dead loss, since it contributes merely to destruction. And much of the plant and machinery must eventually be written off.

This viewpoint has been expressed by many industrial leaders, such as Weir, Young, Willkie, Irvin, Stettinius, and others. Alfred P. Sloan, chairman of General Motors Corporation, quite recently expressed it cogently when he said the "greater the production of instruments of war, the poorer the nations involved become and the greater the price that ultimately must be paid."

Sound prosperity, it is recognized, can never be based on destruction of human life and property, and, too, war has always reduced the standard of living. There can be no question of the sincerity of industrial leaders in this stand.

Our Readers Say—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

America's Debt to Britain

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

At long last Americans are waking up to what they owe the British Navy. In a discussion recently heard over the radio a retired Rear Admiral of the United States Navy commented on the fact that the American fleet was then in the Pacific, and asked those who were taking part in the discussion with him if they knew why this was possible. Apparently they did not. Whereupon he told them that it was because of the protection afforded this country in the Atlantic by the British Navy. He further went on to state that if this were not so, the United States would be compelled to maintain in the Atlantic a fleet equal to that now in the Pacific.

How many Americans have ever stopped to think of this? We have talked a good deal about Britain's war debt to the United States. What about our debt to Britain? Is it not time that we were big enough and fair enough and sportsmanlike enough to acknowledge it, fully and freely? Let us consider for a moment what it would have cost the United States to build, and to have maintained in the Atlantic during all these past years, a fleet equal to that now in the Pacific. For the first time many of us are beginning to realize what it would mean to be deprived of the protection of the British Navy. And now, when Britain is fighting with her back against the wall for those principles which America has always cherished, shall we hold back from giving the Allies all the aid in our power to back up their effort to maintain these principles? Even from the standpoint of self-interest, would it not be better to help to save the British Navy now, and so go on enjoying the safety and comfort which it has insured America, than to have to double our own Navy, and even then not be assured of either comfort or safety?

M. H. C.

Leicester, Mass.

"Something Is Wrong"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Something is certainly wrong with the setup of Western Nations, when Germany, the poorest and most obviously bankrupt nation of Europe, by co-ordination of its scant resources and without the use of gold or credit, is able to build up a military and economic machine capable of the conquest of its more wealthy neighbors, while they flounder with the problem of unemployment and its attendant restrictions of purchasing power necessary to the successful operation of their industries. Surely it is time to look into the methods of establishing a better distribution of wealth and income.

FRED A. SMITH

Tacoma, Wash.

"Clear Speech"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Sane thinking and clear speech about fundamental issues which transcend political and economic considerations are increasingly imperative. Ideas and ideals as to the Christian way of living for nations as well as for individuals, are basic in this tragic contest.

Clarifying editorials similar to the Monitor's "Editorial Letter" render a distinct service to both Christian and non-Christian peoples here and abroad.

ROBERT T. HILL

Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Call for the Eagle's Brood

—Kirby, Buffalo Evening News

"On Chautauqua"

The corner card of the envelope was a colorful device reading, "Community Chautauqua." The letterhead not only repeated the symbol but also included an entrancing drawing of a tent surrounded by a high canvas fence.

All I had to do was sign and return the enclosed Tent Man contract, and I would be advised when and where I was to report for duty as a member of a Chautauqua "crew." After three years of hoping, here it was. I was "on Chautauqua"!

Without getting too far into the detail of background and development, traveling Chautauqua can be briefly defined as a commercial attempt to bring high-grade education and entertainment, under canvas, to small communities. Starting in its circuit form in 1904, it reached a peak in the early twenties with an attendance of twenty to thirty-five million, began to slip a few years later, and was extinct by 1931.

Before I knew it, I was in the first town on my schedule. I approached the 110-foot spread of canvas erected by the temporary crew which had brought the equipment up from the South.

Since the assistant "supe" and the tent man were required to sleep in the tent, my first unusual experience arrived that first night. I succeeded in putting together the folding cot and I soon learned that by covering my head and breathing through the cut-away corner of the cot canvas, I could avoid some of the mosquitoes. But no one told me how to make up the bed. I had plenty of blankets but it took the long, cold hours of the night to demonstrate that half of them should be under me!

* * *

It was Theodore Roosevelt who called the Chautauqua "the most American thing in America." And the rolls of the lecturers and entertainers who traveled the circuits included a truly representative list of names. For instance, there were William Jennings Bryan, Harvey Wiley, Vice-President Marshall, William Howard Taft, Champ Clark, S. Parkes Cadman, Billy Sunday, Rear Admiral Peary, Ida Tarbell, John Kendrick Bangs, Madame Schumann-Heink, Geraldine Farrar, the Ben Greet Shakespearean Players and a host of others.

Naturally, I didn't have the privilege of knowing all these celebrities, but many happy contacts and real friendships were made during my Chautauqua days. While the crew was "permanent" and stayed with the same tent all summer, moving from one town to another every week, the "talent" moved every day and came back to that crew once in seven days.

The operation of a Chautauqua circuit was comparable to a giant game of leap-frog, with the tents serving as players in our illustration. On a six-day circuit there would be seven tents. The opening program would be presented under Tent "A" on Monday. These entertainers would then move on to Tent "B," located in a town 25 to 150 miles away, to open that program on Tuesday. And so on until the first day talent had opened the program in all seven tents. In the same way, the later entertainers came along and did their part of the program of Tent "A," and at the conclusion of the six-day program the Tent "A" crew had an extra day to make their move to the eighth town. This would be, in general, one hop beyond the seventh town; so the entertainers would simply move along the average distance and return to the first tent a week after their previous visit.

* * *

We boys on the crew had our duties during the time spent in a town. There were tickets to be taken, seats to be rearranged, scenery to be changed, stage properties to be borrowed, and other things of this kind. But the strenuous part of our work came with the "tear-down" of the tent, the move to our next stop, and the "set-up" in the new location. The strenuousness depended in part on the efficiency of the local grounds committee which was supposed to provide help for this work. Examples of two extremes are found in my most vivid memories of Chautauqua days.

The first was a "tear-down" on a night when a pouring rain so discouraged the local committee that they were conspicuous by their complete absence. Now, a "wet tear-down" may suggest a little discomfort from working in the rain. But that is only the beginning! Thoroughly soaked canvas absorbs somewhere near its own weight in water, making the tent sections too bulky for their canvas bags and extremely heavy to handle. Wet ropes seem to rivet the sections of the main top together and cling to stakes as though they would never let go. But it was still fun!

And it was fun the night we had the cooperation of a different kind of grounds committee chairman—and set an all-time Chautauqua record for fast tear-down. Making his preparations in advance, this man had commandeered practically every truck in town, and lined up about twenty-five volunteers (in addition to the drivers) to help with the work. Exactly one hour and eleven minutes after the last note of the final concert died away, our equipment was neatly packed in the car. And twenty minutes later we were cleaned up, dressed up, and enjoying ourselves at a dance.

* * *

We indulged in one practice on which I look back with amusement mingled with shame. On opening nights the superintendent introduced the assistant and the tent man from the platform and we made short speeches. In addition to referring to the town as the friendliest we had visited, we also took occasion to thank the good ladies for the generous donations of cakes and cookies to us boys who were so far from home. The cause for shame lies in the fact that the food gifts for which we so heartily expressed our thanks were usually not even thought of until after our appreciation had been expressed!

Yes, circuit Chautauqua in its day brought pleasure to millions. But I don't particularly regret their loss. In its place they have radio, talking moving pictures, and easier transportation to larger centers. The traveling Chautauqua was a phase of Americana that has passed never to return. To one, at least, it is worth a place in contemporary history.

CLIFFORD PARCHER

The Wide Horizon

Italians Don't Like War

By Vincent Sheean

On a Columbia Broadcasting System Program

Italy's declaration of war is an event which, like many others of recent weeks, has been abundantly foreseen. Many efforts were made to prevent it, including efforts by numerous Italians. That this event has taken place at all is due to the will of one man, Mussolini. Not long ago I was in Italy, a country I have known and loved for twenty years, where I have many friends, where some aspects of life appeal immeasurably to anybody who values the culture of Western Europe and the United States. Italy, France, and England are, in fact, the three countries which have created our culture. I don't think anybody would wish to rule out the contributions of the Germans nor of the Slavs to the general civilization.

And yet it is true that the peculiar character of the western mind has been influenced very little by them. There was only one German in all history who talked our language and his name was Goethe. If he were living today he would be either in a concentration camp or eking out a precarious exile.

* * *

Mussolini has decided that the Italian nation which belongs by nature to our world shall fight against democracy. I'd like to testify that in my recent three weeks in Italy I met nobody at all who shared his view. I know lots of people in Italy and plenty of Fascists among them. No matter how firmly they had supported Mussolini's course in interior affairs they did not like this German alliance and the war to which it was inevitably leading. I believe that there will be desertion, treachery and sabotage in the Italian army, navy and air force beyond anything hitherto known to the experience of men in war. I am quite positive that the ordinary people of the country will do everything they can contrive to help their alleged enemies to win. I have been told over and over again by Italians in recent weeks that they would desert at the earliest opportunity and bear arms if possible against their own country in the hope that this enterprise of Mussolini's would be defeated.

I heard the same story from Fascist officials, from people in Italian ministries, from people who presumably are the instruments of this policy. But the main source of my impression is the peasants and fishermen whom I have known for many years, who belong to no political party and care nothing whatever for power politics. They hate war. They are an ancient and profoundly civilized people. They have never been a warlike people in the sense of desiring conquest. The theory that they are the heirs of ancient Rome with all its appetite for glory is one of the most foolish delusions of the Fascist delirium. They have never been warlike.

The most important and significant fact about Mussolini is that he no longer knows his own people. He did have at one time an almost uncanny sense of what they felt and wanted, but for eighteen years he has occupied the semi-godlike position in which he cannot talk in ordinary terms to ordinary people, and knows nothing whatever about them. I as an American, a foreigner, can get into the kind of talk with his people which he, the Duce, has no chance of finding ever again.

* * *

The Fascist organization can carry its present desperate enterprise for a short time, I think a very short time. If it is possible for the Italian armed forces to carry out their program in Southern France, Gibraltar, Tunisia, and the eastern Mediterranean within six weeks or two months, they may possibly survive. If they have to fight for a longer period, they are in my opinion lost.

Italy is at the present moment the most demoralized and anarchical country in Europe. I met nobody whatsoever of whatever rank in society who believed that this desperate plan of attack would succeed. What is more, I met nobody who believed that Italy would be better off if it did succeed. I am talking of all kinds of people, from fishermen to men of very high rank. Mussolini's will alone has pulled this trick and it was the last despairing throw of a ruined gambler. He was ruined whether he came in or stayed out and he is playing everything he has on the chance of German victory in which he firmly believes. The great fact that German victory would be the end of Italian independence has been clear to all of his helpless subjects for a long time. It is apparently still not clear to him.

The Bookshelf

Individualist vs. the World

In this skeptical day the writer of a biography must take his courage in both hands. And in the face of rampant collectivism great must be the courage of one who calls his own story THE CONFESSIONS OF AN INDIVIDUALIST (New York: Macmillan. $3).

But William Henry Chamberlin has never been afraid to swim against the current. He has been a classicist in a mechanical age, a pacifist during the World War, and apparently remains an isolationist at a time when the name has become unpopular. In fact, Mr. Chamberlin's "confessions" are in no sense apologetic. If he is out of step with the world, the world may be a bit uncomfortable about it, but not Mr. Chamberlin.

The author says that it is as a record of an individualist's experience in a collectivist age that "this story of an unadventurous and inconspicuous life may possess some interest and value." This is the book's chief value. But it has also the interest of a widely traveled, soundly observant, and honestly thoughtful newspaper correspondent's personal history. There is in it much information about Russia, Japan, Germany, and other countries where Mr. Chamberlin has worked. There is here also a more intimate glimpse than we have had in any of Mr. Chamberlin's other books of his personal recovery from a belief in Communism, through watching its results in Russia.

Finally there is the picture of an earnest, civilized, and independent mind, trying to think through the contradictions of our day. Two excerpts may show that the conflict has not been resolved:

> I sometimes feel a strong impulse to withdraw from the position of being a spectator and a commentator on this unfolding disaster, to withdraw into some humanistic equivalent for the monasteries in which people took refuge from the miseries and disorders of the declining period of the Roman Empire and the subsequent Dark Ages. . . .
>
> There is no more costly or demonstrable fallacy—as many Russians, Germans, and Italians can testify—than to imagine that it is possible to purchase security by surrendering liberty.

This conflict is paralleled in the lives of millions. For many it has been resolved when they found no escape from the disorders of our day, no room for isolation, no security in a monastic surrender of liberty.

Mr. Chamberlin is convinced that individuals are better than organizations (States, parties, armies). He sees the good in people and says that not one Russian, German, or Japanese in a hundred would, if left to himself, indulge in cruelties of the collectivist State. This emphasis on individualism is needed. Surely it would be a better world if there were more independence of thought. But can't we have individualism without monasticism, independence without isolation?

Given a world in which the individual is influential chiefly through organizations, is it not better that instead of withdrawing he should make effective the faith he lives by? Mr. Chamberlin, observing the effects of Communism in Russia, changed his views. As this newspaper's Paris correspondent, he has observed, since this book was written, the effects of Nazi war-making in France. One wonders whether he still thinks isolation is enough.

D. M. R.